THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

ANGELHARD & PRICE, Proprietors,

To whom all Letters on Business must be addressed.

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Wilmington Journal.

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TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every insertion, $1.

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All Obituaries and private publications of every charac ter, are charged as advertisements.

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METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

Appointments—Wilmington District—First Round.

Smithville and Brunswick, at Bethel, Dec. 15 & 16.
Wilmington—Fifth Street, " 22 & 23.
Whiteville, at Whiteville, " 29 & 30.
Topsail, at Union, Jan. 5 & 6.
Elizabeth, at Elizabethtown, " 12 & 13.
Wilmington—Front Street, " 19 & 20.
Onslow, at Richlands, " 26 & 27.
Cokesburg, at Bethany, Feb. 2 & 3.
Clinton, at McGee's, " 16 & 17.
Duplin, at Magnolia, " 23 & 24.
Bladen, at Centre, March 2 & 3.

The District Stewards' meeting will be held at the Parsonage, in Wilmington, January 19th, 1867, at 9 o'clock, A. M. The District Stewards are, W. H. Drew, Samuel W. Smith, W. A. Savage, W. J. Barker, T. L. Pugh, Rev. Levi Culbreth, D. S. Sanders, E. H. Costin, D. W. Carr, Dr. W. E. Freeman and W. S. G. Andrews.

A full attendance is earnestly desired.

L. S. BURKHEAD, P. E.

Appointments for Roanoke District, N. C. Conference.

Warren, at Warrenton, Dec. 29 & 30
Wilson, Jan'y. 5 & 6
Tawboro', at Tawboro', " 12 & 13
Roanoke, at Ebenezer; " 19 & 20
Williamston, at Williamston, " 26 & 27
Plymouth, at Plymouth, Feb'y. 2 & 3
Washington, at Washington, " 9 & 10
Bath, at Woodstock, " 16 & 17
Matamuskeet, at Swan Quarter, " 23 & 24
Hatteras, at Hatteras, March 2 & 2

The District Stewards meeting will be held at the Church in Tarboro', on Saturday the 12th July. The Stewards are Messrs. H. Palmer, E. A. Thorn, Marcus Battle, R. E. Weathersbee. Chas. Latham, John Arthur, Jas. Clark and Dr. S. A. Long. I do not know who are the Stewards for Wilson and Hatteras. It is *important* that all should be present.

As the returns from the Annual Conference thus far indicate that the "plan for the introduction of Lay Representation," proposed by the late General Conference, will soon be officially announced as the law of the Church the district Stewards in anticipation of such announcement will elect four Delegates to our next Annual Conference, in conformity with the provisions of said law.

My Post Office, for the present, is Tarboro', N. C.

M. S. MORAN, P. E.

S. T.--1860--X.

PERSONS OF SEDENTARY HABITS TROUbled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated

PLANTATION BITTERS,

which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities and warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supercede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fever.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

Beware of impostors. Examine every bottle. See that it has an unmutilated metal cap over the top of each bottle, and green label for exportation, around each neck. See descriptive circular around each bottle.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
New York.
April 19 12-1y

BEAR GARDEN FOR SALE.

I OFFER my Plantation in Holly Shelter for sale. One fourth cash, the balance in one, two and three years. Deeds to be given when all the payments are made.

There is in the tract about 4,000 acres; 1,000 good farming land, new; 375 cleared and ready for cultivation. The quality of the land is unsurpassed in fertility. I have made one hundred and twenty-four bushels of Corn off one acre and am satisfied there is two hundred that, with the same cultivation, will produce the like amount. The improvement consists of one Dwelling House with six rooms; with all necessary out houses, Barns and stable, Negro quarters, &c. The ditches and fences on one half of the plantation are in good order.

The plantation lies near the North East River and Eleven miles from Burgaw Depot on the W. & Weldon Railroad. The range for stock is good. If the above property is not disposed of by the 15th February, it will be offered for sale at public auction at Exchange Corner, Wilmington, North Carolina.

E. D. HALL
Jan. 1 80-1twts—48-tf

Newbern Journal of Commerce copy 1 time a week in daily for one month.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ONSLOW COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, A. D. 1866.

Wm. R. King, Guardian of Mary Everett, (a Lunatic) vs. Basil R. King, *et al*, Being next of Kin, and presumptive Heirs of Mary Everett. } Petition to sell land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Basil R. King, one of the defendants in this suit, is a non-resident of the State of North Carolina; upon motion, therefore, it is ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington (weekly) Journal, a newspaper published in the City of Wilmington, N. C., for six successive weeks, notifying said defendant of the filing of this petition, and requiring him to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Onslow, at the Court House in Jacksonville, on the first Monday in March next, and there and then to answer, plead or demur to this suit, otherwise the cause will be heard *ex parte* as to him, and a decree awarded accordingly.

Witness, A. J. Johnson, Clerk of said Court, at office in Jacksonville, the first Monday in December, A. D. 1866, and in the 90th year of the independence of our said State.

A. J. JOHNSTON, C. C. C.
jan. 12. [prv adv. $22 50] 49-6w

S. D. WALLACE. J. B. SOUTHERLAND.

WALLACE & SOUTHERLAND,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
OFFICE NO. 57 NORTH WATER STREET,
Wharves & Warehouses foot of Walnut St.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Will give prompt personal attention to all consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, Spirits Turpentine, Rosin, Tar, Provisions, &c., &c., either for sale or shipment. Also, to forwarding Merchandize, &c.
Feb 8. w-1-tf

E. TURLINGTON. W. M. MONROE

TURLINGTON & MONROE,

INSPECTORS OF TIMBER AND LUMBER,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to all business intrusted to their care.
Oct. 4 35-wtf

BENNETT, VANPELT & CO.,

23 WHITEHALL STREET, NEW YORK.

SHIPMENTS OF COTTON, NAVAL STORES, Provisions, &c., will be forwarded to us by Messrs. Wallace & Southerland, of Wilmington, who will pay revenue tax and other charges. All goods covered by insurance, with or without advices.
Feb. 15 2-tf

All Kinds of Blanks

FOR SALE

AT THE

JOURNAL OFFICE.

"GO IT ALONE."

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

There's a game much in fashion, I think its called euchre,
Though I've never played it for pleasure or lucre,
In which when the cards are in certain conditions,
The players seem to have changed their positions.
And one of them cries in confident tone,
"I think I might venture to go it alone."

While watching the game, 'tis a whim of the bard's
And moral to draw from the skirmish in cards,
And fancy he finds in the trivial strife,
Some excellent hints for the battle of life,
Where, whether the prize be a ribbon or throne,
The winner is he who can "Go it alone!"

When great Galileo proclaimed that the world
In a regular orbit was ceaselessly whirled,
And got—not a convert for all of his pains,
But only derision, and prison and chains—
"It moves, for all that," was his answering tone,
For he knew like the earth, he could "go it alone!"

When Kelper, with intellect piercing afar,
Discovered the laws of each planet and star,
And doctors who ought to have lauded his name,
Derided his learning and blackened his fame,
"I can't wait," he replied, "till the truth you shall own,"
For he felt in his heart he could "go it alone!"

Alas for the player who idly depends
In the struggle of life, upon kindred and friends,
Whatever the value of blessings like these,
They can never atone for inglorious ease,
Nor comfort the coward who finds with a groan
That his crutches have left him to "go it alone!"

There is something, no doubt, in the hand you may hold;
Health, family, culture, wit, beauty and gold;
The unfortunate owner may fairly regard,
As each in its way a most excellent card—
Yet the game may be lost, with all these for your own,
Unless you've the courage to "go it alone!"

In battle or business, whatever the game,
In law or in love it is ever the same,
In the struggle for power or scramble for pelf,
Let this be your motto—"Rely on yourself!"
For whether the prize be a ribbon or throne,
The victor is he who can "go it alone!"

From the Richmond Examiner.

A REVERIE.

TO MISS L. D., RICHMOND, VA.

I.

Within my chamber, dark and lone,
The midnight lamp is burning low;
The night winds through my casement moan,
And ghost-like shadows come and go.
Around, in tome, or vellumed roll,
Lie records of the saint and sage;
The thoughts of many a gallant soul,
The lore of many a gallant age;
But all in vain, the pile I see,
I only think and dream of thee.

II.

Before me, as I sadly sit,
An antique volume open lies,
Whose every page, by genius lit,
Is full of teachings, nobly wise.
But idly falls its utterance—
And heedlessly the lines I trace,
As falls upon my wildered ear
A vision of a lovely face,
And gloriously thy dark eyes shine
Between me and this book of mine.

III.

A host of thronging memories
Those glances magically call,
And scenes departed glad mine eyes,
And thou art foremost in them all.
Again I deem thy voice is near,
Thy soft hand clasped within mine own,
While sounds upon my wildered ear
Thy silvery voice's tender tone;
And, once again, I deem thou art
The only loved one of this heart.

IV.

Yes, I have loved, but dared not tell
The secret locked within my breast;
As closed, by some resistless spell,
These words my lips have ne'er confessed.
But now I feel the swelling tide
Ungushing from my inmost soul,
And words to brighter hours denied
Now urge their way without control.
I speak—the words are wild and vain,
Sad echo sighs them back again.

V.

Be closed this volume! What to me
Avails its widely vaunted lore,
When rests my happiness on thee,
How may its pages charm me more.
Hope points me out a brighter day,
I see its dawning glories shine,
And far off voices sweetly say,
"Thy lovely one may yet be thine."
Till then, beloved, thou shalt be
The theme of every reverie.

T. W.

STATE NEWS.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—From the Williamston *Expositor*, of the 30th of January, we learn that Elder C. B. Hassell, recently had a most narrow escape from serious injury, if not death. On the morning of the 26th, while on his way to meeting at Spring Green in Martin, the horse of Elder Hassell, a newly purchased one, took fright and dashed off at a most fearful rate of speed through the woods, breaking up the vehicle and throwing the Elder out, injuring him, however, only slightly on the knee.

The friends and admirers of Elder Hassell, of whom there are not a few, will rejoice at his Providential delivery and preservation from harm.

SOLD.—The Exchange hotel, in this city, was sold at auction to-day, for $10,000 in specie. Mr. R. G. Lewis became the purchaser. We presume this change of proprietorship will not affect the operations of the house as a hotel. This community cannot well afford to loose Blair, who has made himself famous by his management of that establishment.—*Ral. Progress.*

ROWAN COUNTY COURT.—Our County Court is now in session. We think there are fewer cases than usual on the criminal docket. The decrease of our black population by emigration to the Southwest is no doubt partly the cause of this. Nor is there a very large civil docket—only about sixty new cases. A number of Lawyers are in attendance.—*Sal. Old North State.*

Mr. William Brown, a most worthy citizen of Pitt county, died on the 24th inst., in the 64th year of his age.

At the charter election, held in this place on Monday, the following gentlemen were chosen commissioners: B. W. Spilman, E. M. Hicks, J. T. Gooch, J. L. Bass and Jno. Farrel.—*Weldon State.*

PITT COUNTY.—A party of desparadoes, in the lower part of Pitt, overtook the Sheriff a few nights ago, at a point known as Haddock's Cross Roads, and, compelling him to dismount, took possession of his money and the papers he had about him. We understand that no violence was offered to the person of Mr. Gray, the Sheriff, beyond forcing him to deliver up everything in his possession.

The same band, or another acting in concert with them, then proceeded to Greenville, and entering the clerk's office in the Court House, effected a terrible destruction of the records and legal documents therein. We are not advised as to the amount of damage inflicted, but fear it will prove heavy, and cause much loss and inconvenience to the county.

Wilson North Carolinian.

The Galveston *Bulletin* says that if Emerson's dictum be true, that "profane swearing is the popular recognition of the Deity," there are few infidels in Galveston.

Ristori has gone glimmering in the distance like a summer dream.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, Feb. 6, 1867.

Mr. Leach, from the committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred a memorial for the relief of the citizens of Moore county, reported back the same, and recommended its reference to the Joint Select committee on the Judicial system.—Reference made.

Mr. Wilson, from the committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred an engrossed bill from the House, to abolish imprisonment for debt, considered the same and recommended that it do not pass.

Mr. McCorkle, from the committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred a bill to change the jurisdiction of the Courts and the manner of pleading therein, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and, on motion of Mr. Matthews, it was referred to the committee on the Judicial system.

Mr. Avery, from the committee on Internal Improvements, to whom was referred a bill authorizing the President of the Western Railroad Company to borrow money on the faith and credit of the State, recommended its passage. Also, a bill amending the charter of the Wilmington Railway Company, recommending its passage.

RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS.

Mr. Hill, a bill to incorporate the Agricultura and Mineral Land Company. Referred to the committee on Corporations.

On motion of Mr. Harriss, of Rutherford, the rules were suspended, and the bill abolishing imprisonment for debt, was taken up and made the special order for Tuesday next.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Resolution relative to Common Schools, having been made the special order, came up, and on motion of Mr. Hall, its consideration was postponed for the present, and it was placed on the calendar.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Bill to protect landlords against insolvent tenants came up on its third reading, the question being on striking out the original bill and substitute another, sundry amendments to the original bill were adopted, and considerable discussion ensued; the question on striking out being put, the yeas and nays were called, and the Senate refused to strike out. Mr. Jones then offered another substitute, the question being to strike out and insert, the yeas and nays were called, and the motion was lost. The question recurring on its final passage, the ayes and nays were called, and the bill passed by a vote of 30 to 10.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Bill making provision for the payment of the bonds of the State now due, and the interest on the State debt, was taken up and read by sections, various amendments were adopted, before coming to a vote.

The Senate adjourned until half past ten o'clock to-morrow.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6th, 1867.

On motion of Mr. McClammy, the bill to amend the act authorizing the the establishment of "Work Houses and Houses of Correction," which was the special order for 11 o'clock to-day, was postponed and made the special order for 12 o'clock, M., on Monday next.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Dargan, from the Judiciary committee, reported a bill to amend chapter 46, section 51, of the Revised Code, making real estate liable to the payment of widow's years allowance. This bill passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

By Mr. Richardson, from the same committee, reported back *adversely* a bill to change the tenure of the office of Sheriff; and *favorably*, a bill to amend "an act in relation to negroes, and persons of color or of mixed blood;" a bill to abolish usury, and a bill to amend chapter 62, section 16, Revised Code, so as to compel the return of executions issued by Justices of the Peace.

By Mr. Davis from the same committee reported back "the bill to protect property sold under execution from sacrifice;" *favorably* with amendment.

Mr. McNair, for the committee on Corporations, reported back *favorably*, a bill to incorporate the North Carolina Land Agency, for the encouragement of immigration; a bill to incorporate the Wilmington Institute; a bill to incorporate the Trustees of Table Rock Seminary, and a bill to incorporate the town of Rocky Mount. (This bill passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.)

Mr. Waugh, for the committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported back *favorably*, a bill to change the location of the county seat of Haywood county; a bill to authorize the construction of a Public Road from the town of Shelby to the South Carolina line, and a bill to repeal an ordinance of the Convention, altering the time for holding courts of pleas and quarter sessions in Stanly county. (This bill passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.)

Mr. Waugh, for a select committee, reported a resolution appropriating $5,000 to the payment of freight on supplies sent to this State by Benevolent Societies of other States.

On motion of Mr. Woodard the rules were suspended and the resolution was put on its several readings and passed.

RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS.

By Mr. Guess, to tax writs, warrants and executions in civil cases, on debts contracted prior to the first day of May, 1865.

By Mr. Kenan, a bill to incorporate the Duplin Manufacturing Company.

By Mr. Russ, a bill to amend the charter of the N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company, and a bill to amend the charter of the N. C. Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

By Mr. Kendall, a bill to incorporate the Wadesboro' Savings Institution.

By Mr. Lowe, a resolution that the House hold evening sessions from and after to-day. (This resolution lies over one day under rule.)

By Mr. Crawford, of Macon, a joint resolution that the General Assembly adjourn *sine die* on Monday, the 18th inst. (This resolution passed the House, and was sent to the Senate for concurrence.)

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The House resumed the consideration of the Revenue Bill on its third reading.

The only material amendment adopted on this reading, was the following, offered by Mr. Durham, as section 7, under the head of exemptions:

The property and polls of all persons who have lost an arm, leg, hand or foot in the military, naval or marine service of the State, or the late Confederate States, or who have been disabled from performing ordinary manual labor by any other wound, or any disease or accident in said service, also the property of the widows of all persons who have lost their lives in said service: Provided, that the property exempted of each person herein included, shall not exceed two hundred and fifty dollars in value; and provided further, that the excess over two hundred and fifty dollars in value of the property of all such persons, shall be subject to taxation as other property. And it shall be the duty of the County Courts in the several counties of the State, upon motion, to examine the claims of all persons claiming the benefits of the foregoing section, and upon proof that they are included within its provisions, to grant certificates of exemption to such persons, which certificates shall be issued by the Clerk, and he shall receive no fee therefor.

(This amendment when first introduced, proposed to exempt $500 worth of property, but was modified, at the instance of Mr. Morehead, by reducing the amount exempted to $250.)

The question recurring on the passage of the bill on its third reading, Mr. Logan moved its reference to the Finance committee with instructions to report a bill to raise revenue *adequate only to the ordinary expenses of the State*

Mr. Logan said that he did not object to the principle of the bill, or the subjects of taxation, but according to the Treasurer's statement but $490,535, was needed to meet the ordinary expenses of the *two* fiscal years, ending September 1868. He was therefore opposed to the onerous and oppressive taxation proposed in the bill.

Mr. Harper defended the bill and opposed the motion to refer.

The House refused to refer, and the bill passed its third reading. Yeas 70, Nays 27.

The House then adjourned.

SENATE.

THURSDAY MORNING, Feb. 7, 1867.

Mr. Avery, from the Joint Select committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred sundry bills to change the jurisdiction of the Courts and the rules of pleading therein, reported by bill as a substitute for the whole, recommending its passage.

On motion of Mr. Cowles, the rules were suspended, and he proposed to amend by striking out so much of the bill as requires the defendant to make oath. Upon this the yeas and nays were called, and the amendment was adopted by a vote of 36 to 5.

Mr. Cowles moved that the Speaker appoint a committee of three to revise the bill and report as so as expedient. Agreed to.

The Speaker designated Mr. Cowles, Leach and Moore, as the committee.

A message was received from the House transmitting a resolution proposing to adjourn *sine die* on Monday, the 18th inst. On motion of Mr. Love, it was laid on the table.

A message was received from the House, transmitting a resolution authorizing the Governor to pay freights on supplies furnished by benevolent associations from other States; on motion of Mr. Kelly, the rules were suspended and the resolution passed its several readings.

CHATHAM RAILROAD.

Bill to declare valid an act of the General Assembly amending the charter of the Chatham railroad company, having been made the special order, was taken up on its second reading, and the amendmont offered by Mr. Robins was agreed to. A discussion of some length ensued. Mr. Hall favored the bill. He believed it was right and just, and that he should vote for it. On the amendment offered by Mr. Berry, the ayes and nays were called and the amendment was lost by a vote of 23 to 13. The question recurring on its passage, on motion of Mr. Wilson, the ayes and nays were called, and the bill was rejected by a vote of 21 to 19.

Mr. Cowles, from the select committee who were appointed to consider a bill to change the jurisdiction of the courts and the rules of pleading therein, reported back the same with various amendments, which were read, and will come up to-morrow as unfinished business.

On motion of Mr. Wilson the Senate adjourned until to-morrow at 10½ o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, February 7, 1867.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. McNair, for the committee on Corporations, reported back, favorably, a bill to incorporate the Duplin Manufacturing Company. Passed 2d and 3d readings.

Mr. Cowan, for the committee on Internal Improvements, reported back, unfavorably, a bill to amend the charter of Greenville and French Broad Railroad Company.

Mr. Harper, for the committee on Finance, reported a resolution in regard to printing the Reports of Railroad and other Companies, recommending its passage.

From the same committee, *unfavorably*, the bill to authorize the Public Treasurer to negotiate a loan for the relief of the Treasury and to establish a North Carolina Saving's Bank.

Mr. McKay, as the author of the bill, just reported from the Committee on Finance, stated that he regarded this as the most important measure for the relief of the people that had been or would be before the Legislature. The report of the committee was that of a bare majority, the bill being defeated in Committee by the casting vote of the Chairman, when there was a bare quorum of the Committee present. The report itself is a sufficient argument in favor of the passage of the bill. Of all things it is most desirable to raise the credit of the State, and enhance the value of the State securities. The report of the Committee admits that this bill will have that effect. Then let us have it. Give credit and a currency to our people, enhance the value of our State securities, and our schemes of improvement will be completed. He moved that this bill be made the Special Order for Tuesday next, 11 o'clock, which was agreed to.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Guess, a bill for the relief of Executors, Administrators, Guardians and others.

By Mr. McKay, a bill to authorize the County Court of Cumberland to appoint Inspectors of Crude Turpentine in the town of Fayetteville.

By Mr. Cowan, a bill to amend the charter of the Cape Fear Steamboat Company. (Passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.)

SPECIAL ORDER.

The House resumed consideration of the bill to transfer the Land Scrip donated by the United States for an Agricultural College.

Mr. Durham offered a substitute for the bill, which was rejected by the casting vote of the Senate.

Mr. Russ opposed the bill and moved that it lie on the table.

This motion did not prevail, yeas 52, nays 54.

Mr. Logan offered a substitute for the bill, proposing the election of seven Trustees by the General Assembly, to take charge of the Land Scrip, to carry out the provisions of the act donating the same, and report their proceedings to the next Legislature.

Mr. Cowan urged again the necessity of action by the present General Assembly, stating that the act of donation required, within *five* years, the acceptance of the Scrip and its appropriation to the establishment of an Agricultural College under the control of the State. The *five* years would expire in June next, dating from the passage of the act. He adverted to the alleged opinion of Judge Ruffin, that the five years should be reckoned from the acceptance of the donation, but said with due deference to so high an authority that many gentlemen of eminent legal ability entertained a different opinion.

Pending further discussion, a message was received from the Governor transmitting a communication from the Public Treasurer. Sent to the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Everett, the House then adjourned.

White and Negro Troops—Interesting Statistics.

The last number of the *Army and Navy Journal* has an interesting article embodying some statistics that illustrate the comparative endurance, efficiency and general capabilities of white and black troops. It appears from these official statistics that the former are, in every particular, superior to the latter:

The total number of troops in the Union service from April, 1861, to May, 1865, is set down at 2,656,553; the total number of negro troops to July 15, 1865, at but 186,057—giving the proportion of about one negro to fifteen whites. The greatest number of negro troops in service at any one time was in the midsummer of 1865, after the fighting was over, being 123,156. Many of these troops saw no fighting at all. The *Journal* admits that the negro troops displayed great aptitude for drill and discipline, but contends that the experience of the war demonstrated the marked superiority of the white troops in the power of resisting the diseases and hardships incident to service, and claims that they are a much more economical force than negro troops. The facts cited on this head are convincing.

At the end of October, 1865—after one year's service—out of 186,057 negro troops, 85,024 had been retained in service, only 33,234 had been mustered out, and 68,178 were "lost to the service." There were few desertions among them; they had passed through comparatively little fighting, and the loss is mainly attributed to their inferior *physique* and consequent inability to resist disease.

The report of the Medical Department for the past year shows that the ratio of deaths among white troops to that of cases of sickness treated was as one to fifty-two, while among negro troops it was as one to twenty-nine. The proportion of sick, too, among the latter was much larger than among the former. The Provost Marshal Gen's record shows that out of 180,000 negro troops no less than 26,211 died of disease, making a death rate of one in seven, excluding deaths from wounds. Of the two and a half millions white troops but 158,120 died of disease, giving a death rate, exclusive of wounds, of but one in sixteen.—Eight negro soldiers died of disease where one died of wounds; five white soldiers died of disease where three died of wounds. It thus appears that the negro soldier's power of resisting disease is less than one-half that of the white soldier.

The proportional deaths from wounds were many fold greater with the white than with the negro troops, and the proportional deaths from disease more than one-half less.

It may, therefore, well be worth a thought how far the employment of colored troops is an economical measure. If it be admitted that to give them a representation in the army with other citizens is a wise measure, yet it must also be granted that they cannot, as yet, so well endure the fatigues of military service.

Pomeroy and Ross, the re-elected Kansas Senators, were dined and wined by their friends in Washington, on Saturday night, in honor of their narrow escape from defeat.

A Four Mile Race in England in the Olden Times—A Lady Jockey in the Saddle.

On August 25, 1804, a most extraordinary match was got up between Col. Thornton's Vingarillo and Mr. Flint's Thornville, four miles, over the Knavesmire Course.—Mrs. Thornton to ride her weight against Mr. Flint's. The reports of the day represent that such an assemblage was drawn together as was never before witnessed on a race course, there being at least 100,000 persons present. The concourse of people was so great that several additional bodies of men were employed to keep the course clear, and also a detachment of dragoons on horse back. Mr. Flint's colors were white, and Mrs. Thornton rode side-saddle in a dress, the body of which was a leopard color, blue sleeves, and the rest buff and a blue cap. The betting at starting was 5 and 6 to 4 on the lady, and it is stated for a fact that upwards of £100,000 were depending on the result. In the running, the lady took the lead at starting, and kept it for upwards of three miles, when Mr. Flint pushed forward, obtained the lead, and kept it; and Mrs. Thornton finding she could not win, pulled up when within about five hundred yards distant from the winning post. The race was run in 9m. 59s. Mrs. Thornton, nothing daunted by her defeat, rode two more matches in the following year, which both came off on one day at the York August Meeting.—The first match was for 2,000 guineas (half forfeit) and four hogsheads of Cote Roti wine, as also a bet of 600 guineas p. p. by Mrs. Thornton. But one of the parties to the match (Mr. Bromford) declining to ride, Mrs. Thornton cantered over the Knavesmire in most excellent style, accompanied by Colonel Thornton, and thus became the winner of 1,600 guineas, and also enriched the wine cellar. After this performance, Mrs. Thornton made a match to ride a mare, Louisa, against Buckle, the well-known Newmarket jockey, on Allegro (distance two miles). Mrs. Thornton's weight 9st. 6lb., and Buckle's 13st. 6lb. On this occasion the lady jockey appeared dressed for the contest in purple cap and waistcoat, nankeen colored skirts, purple shoes and embroidered stockings. The start took place at half-past three, when Mrs. Thornton obtained a lead, which she managed to keep for some time. Buckle then wrested the lead from her, which however, he only kept for a few lengths, when Mrs. Thornton pushed forward, and came in a style far superior to anything of the kind ever witnessed, winning by half a neck. The style of Mrs. Thornton's riding is described as being elegant and artistic in the extreme. Her close seat and perfect management of her horse, her bold and steady jockeyship, amazed and delighted the crowds of spectators that thronged the course; and on her winning, she was hailed with repeated shouts of applause.

Mrs. Stone's Chronicles of Fashion.

Scene in a Dissecting Room.

A New York reporter has recently taken a few notes in a medical college, where he found hundreds of young men and a few women, fitting themselves for the business of prescribing for "all the ills that flesh is heir to." The following, relative to the dissecting room, will be found interesting:

In the evening, the medical students—who are earnest enough to seek, by hard work, to obtain a knowledge of their profession—resort to the dissecting rooms, of which there are several located in different parts of the city. The largest and finest of them is located in the upper part of a college building, where twenty-five or thirty tables are ranged between half a dozen rows of bright gas lights. Around the sides of the rooms forty or more closets are numbered and set apart for the use of students, who change their clothing whenever they engage in the work of dissection. The tables are about six feet long by eighteen inches wide, and three feet six inches high, one end being inclined for drainage purposes. Under direction of the College faculty "subjects," *i. e.*—dead bodies—are procured and brought to this room, which, although thoroughly ventilated, smells very much like a slaughter house, which it resembles in some respects. Headless, legless and armless bodies occupy some of the tables. On others untouched bodies await the disposition of the "demonstrator," who apportions it according to the demand; one student asking for a head and neck, another taking the trunk; one gets an arm or a leg; in short, the body is divided according to the inclination or desire of the different dissectors to pursue their investigations of certain portions of the human anatomy. It is a ghastly sight to witness a score of dead bodies, or as many portions thereof, lying in all stages of dissection stiff and stark, surrounded by young men clad in butcher's overalls, and armed with small scalpels with which they cut away flesh, fat, or muscular fibre, while following up veins or arteries to their connection with vital parts; or searching into the structure of heart, lungs or kidneys, according to the bent of their studies.

Upon one table lay the uncovered form of a woman but a few hours dead. Near by, the inanimate body of a muscular looking man; and farther on the corpse of a pretty little child, with flaxen curls, was being cut up for the benefit of living children; two students working together upon this small "subject," which they treated somewhat tenderly. With open books before them these young men deftly ply their sharp steel instruments, the incised flesh being held open by small hooks chained together in a manner that enables the operator to obtain an untrammeled working space upon that part of the body which he is investigating. When these suojects are first brought to the dissecting room, an attendant injects into the veins a preparation of plaster, colored with vermilion. This brings out distinctly all the minute courses through which the blood oasses, and materially aids the student in tracing their direction and function, besides hardening and preserving to some extent the subject.

Periodically a "Demonstator of Anatomy" makes his appearance in the dissecting room, and discourses learnedly upon some portion of anatomy laid bare before the class, whose scalpels are laid down and tables are deserted, while they crowd around the Professor, during the delivery of his lecture. In this manner, the medical students are practically taught much that other people only hear of, or read about; it is not, therefore, surprising that they soon become accustomed to scenes which, at first sight of the dissecting-room, curdled the blood in their veins. This familiarity with the dead, and the handling of different portions of body, very soon become attractive work to some of the students, who composedly eat their luncheon while sitting alongside of one corpse and surrounded by many others. Undue levity is frowned upon by the professors and gentlemen in attendance, but nevertheless at times some fun-loving youngster perpetrates a joke, which is quite out of place in the dissecting-room. As a general rule the remains are treated as respectfully as the pursuit of science permits, and when a "subject" has been sufficiently dissected, the flesh and bones are gathered up and disposed of for proper burial. From two days to two weeks is sometimes occupied in the disposal of a body, although it not unfrequently happens that a head, an arm or a leg is retained for a month or more, during which time some student is engaged—for several hours daily, investigating its structure. When the work of one day is left over to be contined on the following day, it is usually covered with oiled silk or wrapped in a cloth for the purpose of excluding the atmosphere, which would decompose the "subject." During the winter season, such precautions are not so frequently resorted to. In cold weather the bodies are better kept uncovered; therefore each student when he leaves his "dissection" merely pins upon the flesh a piece of paper bearing his name, thus giving notice to the attendants, and all others, that he proposes to resume operations again.

Exciting Scene in a Menagerie.

A recent attempt to shift a huge, black maned Sahara lion from a cage to a den built to hold him, at a menagerie in Scarborough, England, was only successful after several hours' hard work. William Cross, the lion tamer, was summoned from Liverpool, and at last the lion was safely denned. While he was receiving the congratulations of the people about him, he inadvertently laid hold of one of the bars of the den. In a moment the huge animal sprang from his crouching position, and to the consternation of all beholders, seized the hand of Mr. Cross in his mouth. It is impossible accurately to describe the scene at this juncture—fear seemed to possess every one present. Several strangers, who had been specially invited to witness the shifting, magnified the accident to Mr. Cross into an escape of the lion out of his cage; thus, filled with fear, they rushed out of the menagerie in great trepidation. The lion still held Mr. Cross fast by the hand, nor could he be enticed to let go his hold, although tempting junks of beef and cow's hearts were thrown into his cage; but the most surprising part of it was that, during the whole of the time each was trying to attract the attention of the lion from him, Mr. Cross appeared the least disturbed, as, with his eyes fixed on his captor, he seemed to be watching and waiting patiently for some expected opportunity. Finding the lion determined to retain his hold, and the pain becoming very severe, Mr. Cross asked one of the keepers to hand him a small bar of iron he was holding ready for use. With this Mr. Cross succeeded in striking the brute between the eyes. The enraged animal sprang back with a snarl, tearing away the flesh from the hand, and mutilating one finger so seriously that at first it was thought amputation was an absolute necessity, and was recommended, but Mr. Cross, with coolness in him characteristic, refused all surgical aid—he thought he was sufficiently cut up already, and, wrapping his mutilated limb in wet cloths, walked out of the menagerie as if no accident had happened to him, and returned as soon as possible to Liverpool.

What the Japanese Jugglers Do.

One of the feats of the Japanese jugglers, now in San Francisco on their way to the Paris Exposition, is thus described:

An old man lies upon his back with his feet in the air; a little boy mounts and stands upon them. An oval tub is passed to the boy, which he places under his feet and upon the man's; another is given to him, which is added to the first, and so on until the little fellow's head touches the proscenium from the top of the tottering pile, which is all the time supported by the strong and muscular chap below.

The little fellow makes his salaam to the audience from his dizzy height, coolly fans himself as he surveys the situation, and appears as unconcerned as if reposing on terra firma. Suddenly one of the performers utters an exclamation in Japanese, which is responded to by another. The old man, the foundation of the pile, takes up the chorus, the little fellow at the top jerks it out like the snapper of a whip, the "foundation" gives his feet a kick—things look squally for little Tommy—the audience fear that he will fall and break his neck or be terribly bruised among the boxes; the old man beneath appears in imminent danger also from the falling tubs, but no, he gives his feet a kick, throws the tubs entirely from him, and Tommy drops like a cat, alighting with his feet upon the old man's and in an upright position.

Terrific Scene to a Mother.

The Cincinnati "Enquirer" of the 23d says: "On yesterday morning, when the train on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railway was coming in, and just as it was about to pass the crossing at the upper Mill creek bridge, the conductor saw a small child right upon the crossing. An immediate check was impossible, but he whistled down the brakes and reversed his engine. At the moment the mother of the child emerged from a house at the side of the track, expecting to see her darling crushed beneath the wheels of the approaching engine. The speed of the train was gradually slackening, but the distance was only a few yards, and it seemed impossible to check it in time to save the child, who seemed fastened to the track, and made no attempt to move from the approaching danger. The engine went on and on, the cow catcher struck the child and knocked it across the track, but the momentum of the train was counteracted just as the wheels touched the clothing of the little one. A few inches farther, and it would have been crushed and mangled. The mother caught the child in her arms, and when she found it was still alive and comparatively unhurt, her mother's feelings of joy were too great, and she swooned entirely away.

The New Plan of Reconstruction.

The Governors of Southern States—Governors Orr, of South Carolina, Sharkey, of Mississippi, and others—who have been in consultation in Washington, have gone home to carry out a plan agreed upon.—This is to get the different Legislatures of the Southern States to indorse a project of impartial suffrage with property qualifications of $250, and ability to read and write. This done, they propose to present the project to Congress as the base of a plan of reconstruction upon which Congress, the President, and the Southern people can be likely to agree.

It is stated that this plan will be much less objectionable to the South than the amendment to the Constitution. The different Legislatures of the South now in session have been telegraphed to not to adjourn until the matter can be laid before them. It is probable that North Carolina will be the first State to act upon the question.—*Washington Star, 6th inst.*

A Very Successful Book.

A New York correspondent says:

"The *Prison Life of Jefferson Davis* has sold up to the forty-fifth edition; and is still well. This book has been one of the most profitable to author and publisher ever issued from

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1867.

Reconstruction—The New Plan of Adjustment.

We have published heretofore a scheme of adjustment of the National difficulties, which is said to have been agreed upon by certain citizens of the South and leading Northern politicians of both parties, which appears to be creating hopes of an early and honorable settlement of the troubles now distracting the country. Its friends already claim for it the support of several cabinet officers, many leading Republicans in Congress, and it is hinted that the President has sanctioned it. The firm and powerful opposition of Hon. J. A. Bingham to the radical plans of Stevens, and the mysterious allusions and conservative tendencies of Mr. Banks, in his recent speech in Congress, are claimed as produced by the influence of this late plan.

It seems that North Carolina, through her Legislature, is expected to take the initiative in this matter, and propose to Congress this new scheme of adjustment; and, if we are to judge from the conservative Northern press, it would appear as if they regarded the State as somewhat pledged, through certain representative men lately in Washington, to declare for this plan.—That the people of North Carolina are anxious to adjust the National difficulties and re-establish the Union, has been evidenced by their every act, some of which, causing radical changes in their laws and entailing a surrender of principle and property without parallel in the history of the world, are recorded in the Constitution of the State. What they there pledged they will honestly abide by.

Nor are they less anxious to-day than they then were to restore their State to its former relations with the States of the Union, and will do much to accomplish, in an honorable and equitable way, the desirable result. By an almost unanimous rejection of the Howard amendment, however, in the face of terrible uncertainties and threats, North Carolina has spurned an offer to purchase amnesty and restoration at the expense of honor.

As to the new plan, did it come from any official source, or were it properly offered to the people of the State, we are not prepared to think that it would be accepted. But coming as it does, in such a "questionable shape," it hardly deserves a thoughtful consideration. And, until some legitimate paternity is acknowledged—unless the olive branch at least is known to accompany its propositions, certainly the people of this or any other excluded State should not be expected to give it serious entertainment.

We would, therefore, continue to ignore this matter had it not been brought formally to the attention of the General Assembly. On Monday last, Dr. Speed, the Senator from Pasquotank and Perquimans, introduced the following resolution, accompanied with a preamble in which was embraced a declaration of the earnest desire of North Carolina for a restoration of the Union, and the hopes now held out that this object could be accomplished honorably, reciting also the plan of adjustment recently made public :

Resolved, That the State of North Carolina, desiring a final settlement of the troubles existing between the two great sections of the Union will, looking to that end, adopt the aforesaid propositions by a Convention of the people.

The preamble and resolution were ordered to be printed and referred to the committee on Federal Relations.

If this matter is forced to a vote, beyond doubt the resolution will and should be rejected. There is hardly a member of the Legislature who would feel himself authorized to vote for such propositions. They come to that body endorsed by Hons. Bedford Brown, Nathaniel Boyden, James M. Leach and Lewis Hanes, four very honorable and intelligent citizens of North Carolina, who were in Washington by the appointment of Governor Worth, to look after the interests of the State in a matter entirely different, but of much importance. They, or at least some of them, are thought to be responsible, in connection with other distinguished Northern and Southern gentlemen, for their origin.

As the Commissioners, having accomplished their legitimate business, endeavored to do something looking to an honorable adjustment of our political difficulties, and for which they certainly deserve the thanks of the people of the State, it is probably unfortunate that their political status should have all been the same. We have a high opinion of the integrity and honesty of these gentlemen, with three of whom we have the most pleasant personal relations, and we are satisfied they are actuated by the most patriotic and unselfish motives, but because they unite upon certain propositions and see in our refusal the most direful consequences, cannot have that influence upon our judgment, which such advice would have coming from others. We know their opportunities of judging, by actual intercourse and conversations with representative men of all parties, have been very great, but we are not satisfied that were the same opportunities enjoyed by others, as deeply interested as they and as patriotic, would have brought them to the same conclusion. In other words, to express a doubt in their political judgments is but natural after so long and so wide a difference in the past.

We are, however, now satisfied that the matter having been favorably brought to the attention of our Legislature, some action should be taken. We are looked to, and something now seems to be demanded. To stop where we are is much worse than if the subject had not been introduced. If there be any opening offered; if Congress is becoming more tolerant and will listen to reason, our Legislature should act at once.

We are glad to know that a distinguished Senator has proposed informally, which meets with much favor, that the Legislature send Commissioners to Washington, composed of the first gentlemen of our State, representing all parties, to see if there be any honorable terms upon which our political difficulties can be *finally* and *honorably* settled. Let this be done—Such men as MANLY, GRAHAM, EDWARDS, ASHE, RUFFIN, BRAGG, DAVIS, CLARK, VANCE, SMITH, GAITHER and others, will not only command the respect of the politicians at Washington, but the confidence of the people of North Carolina. Let these men be added to those who have already been to the National Capital and their recommendations will be seriously heeded;—their conclusions, we are prepared to believe, will be accepted by the people of North Carolina.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Revenue Bill—Land Scrip—The Stay Law—Its Passage—New Hanover Criminal Court—Adjournment—Political Matters at the Capital—Johnny Reb, &c., &c.

RALEIGH, Feb. 11, 1867.

Dear Journal:—During last week, beyond the passage of the Stay Law, an advanced copy as finally passed having been already forwarded, little of public interest has been done. The House has passed the Tax Bill, but it has not yet come from the printers, to receive the consideration of the Senate. So many important matters crowd the files of that body, however, that the Revenue bill will hardly be put upon its second reading before Thursday. Two days should be sufficient, however, for its consideration.

The bill donating the Land Scrip to the University, which passed the Senate at the last session, after a most exciting debate and close contest, passed the House on Friday, saved from defeat on two occasions by the casting vote of Speaker McAden.

Whatever may be the merits or demerits of the Stay Law, just adopted, to effect the purpose designed, the haste and confusion attending its passage through both Houses, and the loose manner in which its different sections have been thrown together, must make it rather awkward and possibly ungrammatical. The engrossed bill on the subject, passed by the House last session, came up on Tuesday last in the Senate as the special order, and so many amendments and substitutes being offered, it was referred to the joint select committee on Judicial Reform, with instructions to report on Thursday. This was done, but the substitute which this committee reported was not satisfactory, and so much amended that the bill was referred to a special committee, who had leave to retire and report as soon as practicable. This was done during the morning session, and just as the Senate was about to adjourn.

The bill was considered Friday morning. Mr. Speed offered a substitute, suspending all the courts for 1867 and 1868, which was most ably urged by himself and Mr. Thornton. Messrs. Hall, Cunningham, Avery and Cowles advocated the original bill.—Mr. Speed's substitute received the support of ten Senators, and the committee's bill, with a few amendments, passed almost unanimously, Messrs. McCorkle and Wilson alone voting in the negative.

Immediately upon the meeting of the two Houses on Saturday, the engrossed bill was transmitted to the Commons, and the friends of the measure determined to force it through without delay. Motions were made to print, to postpone, but to no purpose. Without delay, almost without consideration, the bill was forced through, and to-day will become the law of the State by the ratification of the Speakers.

It is to be hoped that it may afford the relief which its friends expect and the people need. The Legislature has spent much time and thought upon this subject, and it is to be regretted that the long delay and the near approach of the Spring Terms of the Superior Courts made such haste necessary in the final action upon a question of so much importance.

The bills establishing criminal courts for New Hanover and Craven counties (the bills are exactly similar) passed on Saturday and will be ratified to-day. A copy of the bill for New Hanover has been forwarded.

It is now thought that the Legislature will adjourn to-day two weeks. Many bills of importance are still on the files of the two Houses, but so soon as the Revenue bill has been acted upon there will be much haste in getting away, even though much business is neglected. Sufficient, however, has been added to our public and private statutes for two years, for, since the war, between the Convention and the Legislatures, the people of the State have not suffered from the want of abundant legislation.

The political waters are again much excited over the new plan of adjustment and the conservative tendency of a few leaders of the Republican party and the continued defeat of Stevens' radical measures.

The "Loyalists" hereabouts are getting troubled and Gov. Holden, Hon. Mr. Logan and possibly others of the "faithful" have gone post-haste to Washington to look after the interests of the "Union," and tender their services as "reconstructionists." These men seem to have as little influence in Washington as they do at home, and their present trip will no doubt prove as fruitless as their former one.

Col. Farrar ("Johnny Reb") of Virginia has been delighting the people here with his inimitable lectures, which have given him such celebrity at home. He filled the Hall of the House on Thursday and Friday nights with delighted audiences, and will close to-night—his subject being "Johnny Reb's Wife." He goes as far South as Charleston, and will return through Wilmington.

Education in North Carolina.

No school can be successfully conducted without a proper system of discipline, and this must apply as well to the mind as the body. It is a matter of great importance that in the primary instruction of children they should be habituated to methodical arrangement, and be taught that prompt and willing obedience which springs from a sense of duty and a desire to perform it.

It may seem at first thought an easy task to prescribe proper rules for a wholesome discipline, and to arrange a system which will secure perfect regularity and diligence in the performance of stated duties. But even in these, experience will demonstrate that the individual who has not tried the accomplishment of what appears so easy will find the solution a much more difficult problem than he had imagined; and when we come to fix habits of thought and action by which the more advanced stages of youth are to be most profitably employed; and still further, when we are to turn the man or woman upon the world, the master or mistress of his or her own fortune, with principles, thoughts and habits fitted for the great ends of men and women who are to take our places and develop the resources of the country, to build up what has been destroyed, and to secure the practice of morality, the utmost care and thoughtful consideration must be used in determining the points presented:

To our minds the combination of moral and physical force is essential to any discipline, and we are convinced that the former is by far the most desirable and effectual in influencing any young person, especially a child. It is but rarely the case a child will be found who may not be quickly taught that love of approbation which will be a greater stimulant to worthy efforts than any fear which a dread of physical suffering or public disgrace could effect. It is not to be supposed that we advocate the entire disuse of corporeal punishment to those of tender years, for it is often the case that a child cannot understand reason if it were applied, besides, a necessity for ready compliance with a proper discipline might not be wrought by such a process; and a resort to the birch may be necessary to produce a salutary condition of the child's mind. But nothing is more reprehensible than that wholesale application of the rod for all offenses of omission or commission, whether arising from idleness or incapacity from thoughtlessness or actual vice. This much for the very child; but we utterly abhor that practice of flogging any boy or girl who has reached an age to feel degraded and disgraced by such punishment, for then it is the utmost refinement of cruelty, besides being utterly destructive to every sense of high-toned manliness and feminine refinement.

We now come to treat of the method best calculated to develop and form the mind. The system of teaching recently adopted, both at the North and in Europe, seems to have for its object the perfection of the reasoning faculties to the almost entire disregard of the memory and moral qualities. Until the mind is sufficiently instructed in the elements of learning, it can hardly be expected that the reason can be exercised to any advantage in mere metaphysics. If this process be too closely followed, the memory must suffer. Unless the memory be carefully attended to, facts will have no storehouse in which to be preserved, and every tendency will be to lead to vagueness and inaccuracy, and the mind will be incapable of receiving a wide and general culture. This is often exemplified in the strict mathematician, who, while he attains great proficiency in this particular branch of learning, is a mere child in other knowledge. It is not at all incompatible, however, for both the memory and reason to be improved and cultivated together, and this should be the object in all teaching.—Let the memory seize the facts and hold them for the use of reason. No teacher should be satisfied with crowding the brain with what it does not understand; and, from the beginning, proper attention should be given to both memory and reason. It is impossible to say which is first exhibited, but neither should be exercised to the prejudice of the other. These are the two first qualities, and upon them rest, or from them spring all others employed in the business of life. Particular gifts of genius it is not our purpose to discuss, nor for the present to touch upon education for special occupations.

It is perhaps proper to be more definite in indicating the means by which the memory and reason may be developed and improved unitedly in primary education.—It is by sight and sound that the child is taught the alphabet, and by the same the art of spelling and reading is acquired.—From this fact the teacher should take the hint of how most rapidly to impart these most important elements. This may be particularly applied in teaching to read.—Instances are not few where persons have learned to read before they could spell; and as all know, there are those who are comparatively educated, and who are unable to spell the ordinary words of a sentence. Reading is entirely an act of memory so far as pronouncing the words goes, and spelling is nearly the same. If to these two parts we add some study which will store the young mind with facts, incidents, and moral truths, we shall apply all that is necessary for the assistance and exercise of the memory. History and the morality of the Bible, together with memorizing prose and poetry, will be all that we need. By history we mean such as is suited to the capacity of a child.

Join to these arithmetic, and nothing will be needed until the child shall have progressed far enough to go out of a primary school. From the very beginning of the science of numbers, reason is constantly in action. It must be so or there can be no understanding of the subject. The proper teaching of this necessarily implies thorough knowledge of its principles. As a mental exercise, for closeness and accuracy, together with great conciseness and clearness in reasoning, it has no equal. To some it may seem paradoxical that a science can be taught to almost an infant, yet to him who has at all closely or thoughtfully investigated the meaning, use and actual experience of teaching, it will be perfectly clear, satisfactory and conclusive, that in this study reason is the principal faculty employed, and for this cause, together with the fact of its great practical use in every employment of life, it cannot be taught at too early an age.

For the Journal.

SHORT SERMONS BY A LAYMAN.

No. 4.

The ladies must not suppose that I intend to neglect them in my sermons. I am too polite for that. I intend this for them exclusively. It is about the fashions.

It has been said that people would follow the fashion, whatever it might be. If this is true, I don't want to be here when the "Yuma Indian" style is adopted for the women and the "Tehuantepec" for the men. Perhaps you never heard of these. I'll tell you. The Yuma Indian women do up their hair with soft clay, in the shape of a pyramid, and then they are dressed for company. In Tehuantepec full dress is a pair of cotton gloves. I have heard it intimated that in some of the Territories a revenue stamp is used for Summer wear—but this borders so nearly on the indelicate that I am loth to believe it. Now, I say I don't want to be here when these things happen. The present styles are sufficiently distracting. When a modest man, walking with downcast eyes sees in front of him a pair of white stockings and things approaching, and indignantly lifts his gaze to rebuke the proprietor thereof, he is met by a head of hair resembling a keg of lager behind, and a frizzled-chicken-on-a-rainy-day in front, the threatening appearance of which is calculated to subdue a man of ordinary courage. I am glad big hoops are going out. They were a nuisance. They kept a man continually turning his back whenever the wearer stood on an elevation, or got into an omnibus, or attempted to pass through a narrow place; and then it made him nervous to see one of them try to sit down comfortably. It reminded him of a turkey-hen going to roost. I never liked those trailing skirts for walking. They outraged all the ideas of cleanliness which are associated with a lady; but give me the trailing skirts in preference to these looped up ones, in dry weather. The latter will do well around the wash tub, but the little boys ought to run after one in the streets. If you happen to have plump and pretty calves, whose business is *that*, I should like to know? Do you want every blackguard in town discussing them? And oh, if they are *not* plump and pretty, and if the feet hanging to 'em are like little canoes, and the ankles are not straight, wh-e-w! The works of nature are beautiful—sometimes, and sometimes not; but they are always wonderful. We sometimes speak of nature's lavishness, and sometimes of her economy, and sometimes we see both illustrated at one sight. We see a woman walking and we are struck with the economy of legs and the lavishness of feet, and we wonder both at nature and the woman's taste in displaying it. Next to modesty, taste in dress is the crown of fashion. But what is taste in one, is a want of it in another. The "fashion" is never becoming to all alike. Think of a woman with a high forehead, a very prominent nose, and receding chin, wearing her hair plastered straight from her face backwards and ending in an immense waterfall, so tight that she can hardly shut her eyes! Then think of a little squatty woman, with big hoops, looped skirts and a pair of No. 4 shoes on, paddling down a pavement, under the same head-gear!—Could any stretch of politeness induce a man to say that was pretty, or becoming? You need'nt say anything about the men's fashions. They are ridiculous sometimes too. But they are of no consequence any way.

Now, I want to give some advice, in conclusion, to the young ladies. By following every fashion and adopting every new-fangled notion which emanates from the diseased society of other countries, you will lose those characteristics which have distinguished your mothers, and made the name of a Southern lady synonymous with delicacy, dignity, purity and grace. The fiery ordeal through which they have passed, has served but to add to their refinement, although they are denied the elegancies of former years. They deserve and receive the love and respect of all who are capable of appreciating devotion, fortitude, and self-sacrifice. Their example will be invaluable to you. In all the relations of life stick to the standards which have been recognized *at home*, and keep alive and transmit to your children the virtues and graces which constitute your peculiar heritage.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

FRIDAY MORNING, Feb. 8, 1867.

A communication from Mr. Henry R. Blackwell, of New York, making suggestions relative to the course the South should pursue, was referred to the committee on Federal Relations.

REPORT OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Hall, from the committee on Education, to whom was referred a communication from the Governor, President of the Literary Board, relative to Common Schools, with a bill providing for the preservation of said property and the transfer of all funds belonging to the Common School system to the Literary Board, reported back the same recommending its passage.

Mr. Johnson, from the committee on Corporations, to whom was referred a bill to encourage immigration, considered the same, suggesting sundry amendments, and recommending its passage.

Mr. Love presented a memorial from the citizens of Craven county relative to the consolidation of the Atlantic and N. C., the North Carolina and the Western North Carolina Railroad Companies.

RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS.

Mr. Barnes, a bill to amend the charter of the town of Murfreesboro' in the county of Hertford. On motion of Mr. Wiggins, the rules were suspended and the bill passed its several readings.

Mr. Battle, a resolution providing that no Senator shall speak longer at one time on any question, than fifteen minutes. Adopted.

Mr. Speed, a bill granting amnesty and pardon to femes. Filed.

Mr. Jones, a bill authorizing the sale of the Coatham Railroad. Referred to the committee on Internal Improvements.

By the same, a bill to amend the charter of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company. Referred to the committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Johnson, a bill to amend the 13th section, 11th chapter of the Revised Code. Referred to the committee on Corporations.

Mr. Wilson, a bill to promote the administration of justice in the County Courts. Referred to the Joint Select committee on the Judiciary.

A message was received from the House transmitting the Revenue bill, which was read. Mr. Wilson stated that in consequence of the numerous amendments adopted by the House to this bill, he did not think the Senate could act intelligently upon it in its present condition, and moved to reprint the same for the use of the Senate.—Agreed to.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Bill to amend the Constitution of North Carolina, came up, and, on motion of Mr. Berry, its consideration was postponed for the present, and made the special order for Wednesday next at 1 o'clock.

A messsage was announced from the House, transmitting a communication from the Governor, enclosing a communication from the Public Treasurer, with a proposition to refer the same to the committee on Finance. Also, a communication from the President and Directors of the Literary Fund, with a proposition to refer to the same committee. The references were made.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Bill to change the jurisdiction of the Courts, and the rules of pleading therein, came up, the question being on the amendments offered by the committee, which was agreed to. Mr. Avery proposed to amend by striking out, in the first section, the word six, and insert twelve, thereby giving a longer period to make the first payment. Agreed to.

Mr. Speed then offered to amend by striking out all after the enacting clause, and insert his bill as a substitute. (This bill provides, that the civil jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, the County and Superior Courts of law and equity in this State be suspended, from and after the ratification of this act, until the 1st of January, 1868, and that the civil jurisdiction of the Supreme Court be suspended to the same date, and authorizing the Governor to appoint Courts of Oyer and Terminer, to be held for every county in the State, for the trial of all violation of the criminal laws and statutes of the State, at least, twice in each county in the State between the time of ratification of this act and the aforesaid 1st day of January, 1868, and to appoint one of each of the Judges of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity to hold the same in each of the Judicial Districts of the State under the same rules, regulations, laws and restrictions as heretofore prescribed for the holding of Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and authorize the Governor to convene the Supreme Court of North Carolina, at the city of Raleigh, by and with the advice and consent of his Council, at any time after the 1st day of July, 1867, to hear and determine any criminal cases that may be brought before it, by appeals from the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and for no other purpose.)—A discussion of considerable length ensued, in which Messrs. Thornton, Speed and Paschall favored and urged the passage of the substitute.—Messrs. Wilson, Hall, Covington, Cowles, Cunningham and Avery, opposed the substitute. They believed it to be frought with much mischief; a fatal blow to the judicial system of the State, and a direct move in the direction of *repudiation*, and held that this body had no authority to paralize the arm of the Judiciary. If it has the power, it has the right to paralize the arm of the Executive.—They were for the relief of the people, but opposed to unconstitutional measures.

The remarks of Mr. Tornton, in support of the substitute, will appear to-morrow.

The question recurring on striking out the original bill, on motion of Mr. Adams, the original bill was amended, and on striking out, the ayes and nays were called and the Senate refused to strike out by the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Bullock, Ferebee, Harris, of Rutherford, Jones, Matthews, Paschall, Perkins, Speed, Thornton, Wiggins—10.

NAYS.—Messrs. Adams, Avery, Battle, barnes, Berry, Brown, Caldwell, Clark, Covington, Cowles, Cunningham, Edwards, Etheridge, Gash, Hall, Harris, of Franklin, Hill, Johnston, Kelly, Koonce, Leach, Love, Lloyd, Marshall, McCorkle, McLean, McRae, Moore, Richardson, Thompson, Willey, Wilson—32.

The question then recurring on the passage of the bill on its second reading, the bill passed by a vote of 40 to 2.

On motion of Mr. Leach, the rules were suspended and the bill was put on its third reading.

Mr. Matthews offered an amendment which was rejected.

Messrs. Wilson and McCorkle stated that they were as much in favor of giving relief to the people as any one, but they could not consistently vote for it, as they believed it unconstitutional.

The bill passed its third reading ayes 40, nays 2.

On motion of Mr. Leach, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, Feb. 8, 1867.

On motion of Mr. Cowan, the House proceeded to consider a bill to establish a criminal court in the county of New Hanover. Passed second and third readings under a suspension of the rules.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

By Mr. Dargan, from the Judiciary committee, *favorably*, a bill to authorize the appointment of inspectors of crude turpentine, by the County Court of Cumberland.

By Mr. Morehead, from the committee of investigation, made a favorable report as to the management of the Artificial Limb Department, and the character of the limbs furnished disabled soldiers.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Dargan, a bill for the relief of Executors, Administrators, etc.

By Mr. Peebles, a resolution of inquiry relative to the management of the University. Adopted. (Raises a committee of five to carry out its purview.)

An engrossed bill to protect landlords against insolvent tenants, had its first reading.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to transfer the Land Scrip, donated by the United States, for the establishment of an Agricultural College.

The question being on the substitute offered by Mr. Logan, on yesterday, the clerk, at Mr. Durham's instance, read an act of Congress, passed in 1866, extending the time allowed the several States, in which to avail themselves of the Land Scrip previously donated.

Mr. Durham said that since the rejection of the substitute which he had offered, he preferred a postponement of the whole matter. The Land Scrip, if sold now, would bring but fifty cents *per acre*. Delay would not be injurious, as the time had been extended, and the scrip would increase in value. He moved an indefinite postponement of the bill and substitute.

Mr. Cowan stated that he was not aware of the existence of the act extending the time in which the Land Scrip might be accepted. He was still opposed to postponemnnt, and favored an immediate transfer of the Scrip to the University. The opponents of the bill were hopelessly divided on the subject of location, and he saw no reason why the State should lie out of the benefit of this fund for four years longer.

Mr. Durham again addressed the House urging postponement. He alleged that the friends of the bill had endeavored to press it through in hot haste at the last session, on the plea that immediate action was necessary in order to secure the donation. It was now shown that haste was unnecessary. He adverted to prejudices existing against the University under its present management, and urged at some length to show the impolicy of bestowing the scrip upon that Institution.

Mr. Davis stated in reply that it was well known that the friends of the bill had urged its passage at the last session because of information by telegraph, that a resolution retracting the donation had passed one House of Congress and was likely to pass the other.

Among other arguments in behalf of a transfer of the scrip to the University, Mr. Davis alluded to the establishment at Chapel Hill of a department devoted to instsuction in Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts. The gentleman from Cleaveland (Mr. Durham) had characterized this action of the trustees as a bid for the Land Scrip. If it was a bid for it, it showed that they had the interest of the State at heart. To the argument that the value of the lands would be enhanced by delay, he replied that the State had power to sell the Scrip, but could not locate the lands. We could only hold the scrip as speculators. Similar action had resulted in heavy loss to the State of Rhode Island. Most of the States had transferred their scrip to some established college. Iowa only having founded a new one.

Mr. Russ favored postponement. Owing to the distressed condition of the country, lands could not be sold to advantage. The value of the scrip would, in his opinion, be materially enhanced by delay.

Messrs. McKay, Peebles, Morehead and Brown opposed the motion to postpone, and favored the passage of the bill without further amendment.

Messrs. Everett, and Crawford, of Macon, favored the motion for postponement.

After a general and protracted discussion the House refused to postpone.

The substitute was than rejected Yeas 47—Nays 58.

The bill then passed its third reading as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Allen, Baker, Boyd, Bowe, Brown, Chadwick, Clark, Cowan, Collins, Crawford, of Rowan, Dargan, Davis, Davidson, Gorham, Granberry, Guess, Harper, Henderson, Hodnett, Hutchinson, Jones, Kelsey, Kenan, Kendall, Latham, of Granville, Lee, Long, Martin, McClamby, McGougan, McKay, McNair, McRae, Moore, of Hertford, Moorehead, Murrill, Patton, Peebles, Perry, of Carteret, Reinhardt, Richardson, Rosebro, Rountree, Scott, Shelton, Smith, of Duplin, Stone, Turnbull, Umstead, Waugh, Westmoreland, Wilson, of Forsythe, Williams, of Pitt and Woodard—54.

NAYS.—Messrs. Ashworth, Autry, Barden, Beasley, Black, Blair, Blythe, Bryson, Carson, Clements, Crawford, of Macon, Durham, Everett, Farrow, Freeman, Gambril, Garrett, Garris, Godwin, Henry, Hinnant, Holderby, Horton, of Watauga, Horton, of Wilkes, Houston, Jenkins, of Gaston, Jenkins, of Granville, Jordan, Latham, of Washington, Logan, Lyon, Lutterloh, May, Moore, of Chatham, Morton, Neal, Perry, of Wake, Rogers, Russ, Scoggin, Simpson, Smith, of Guliford, Sudderth, Teague, Trull, Vestal, Walker, Whitfield, Williams, of Harnett, Williams, of Yancey, Womble and York—52.

Mr. Waugh moved to reconsider the vote just taken.

Mr. Davis moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

This last motion prevailed as follows—the Speaker giving the casting vote—yeas 49, nays 50.

The following bills passed second and third readings under a suspension of the rules, viz: a bill in favor of widows, a bill to repeal an ordinance of the Convention changing the time for holding State elections, a bill authorizing the County Court of Cumberland county to fund the interest on their bonds, a bill to authorize the Mayor and Commissioners of the town of Fayetteville to fund interest on bonds, and a bill to incorporate the N. C. Agricultural and Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Perry, of Carteret, by leave introduced a resolution authorizing a republication of Winston's Law and Equity Reports.

Mr. York, a resolution to restrict debate. (Lies over.) Also, a resolution to adjourn *sine die*, on the 16th inst. Laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Waugh.

By Mr. Hutchison, a resolution in favor of the Southern Express Company.

By Mr. Murrill a resolution in favor of J. J. Ketchum, a disabled soldier. This resolution, after discussion passed its several readings having been amended by extending its provisions to sundry other disabled soldiers authorizing the payment of commutation in lieu of artificial limbs.

The House then adjourned.

SENATE.

SATURDAY MORNING, Feb. 9, 1867.

Mr. Hall presented a petition from a citizen of Wilmington, Dr. Jas. F. McRee, Sen., protesting against the passage of the bill to amend the charter of the Wilmington Railway Bridge Company.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Clark, from the committee on Corporations, reported favorably on the following bills:

Bill to incorporate the Mecklenburg Female College.

Bill to incorporate Duplin Manufacturing Company.

Bill to repeal a part of the 14th section of the 26th chapter, entitled corporations of the Revised Code.

Bill to incorporate the Agricultural and Mining Company.

Mr. Avery, from the committee on Internal Improvements, to whom was referred a bill to incorporate the North Western Railroad Company, recommended its passage.

Mr. Thompson, from the committee on Corporations, to whom was referred a bill to incorporate Cleaveland Spring Company, recommending its passage.

A message was received from the House, transmitting the following bills, viz: Bill to establish a criminal court in the county of Craven, and a bill to establish a criminal court in the county of New Hanover. On motion of Mr. Hall, they passed their several readings under a suspension of the rules.

On motion of Mr. Wiggins, the bill extending amnesty to females was taken from the calendar and referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

A message was received from the House, transmitting an engrossed resolution in favor of disabled soldiers, who are unable to use limbs furnished, allowing them to return said limb and draw commutation in lieu thereof. On motion of Mr. Cowles, the rules were suspended, and the resolution passed its several readings.

A message was received from the House, proposing to raise a joint select committee on the subject of *sine die* adjournment. Mr. Love moved to lay it on the table; upon this, on motion of Mr. Cunningham, the yeas and nays were called and the motion prevailed.

Mr. Gash, a resolution proposing to hold night sessions from and after Monday next. Rejected.

ON CALENDAR.

The following bills and resolutions passed their several readings.

Resolution in favor of Hon. A. S. Merimon.

Bill to incorporate the South Union Manufacturing Company in the county of Richmond.

Resolution in favor of the Public Librarian.

Bill to incorporate Rocky Mount Manufacturing Company.

Bill to incorporate the Board of Trade in the city of Newbern.

Bill to change the name of Wayne Female College.

Bill for the relief of the estate of the late Hon. L. O'B. Branch, on motion of Mr. Hall, it was referred to the committee on Finance.

A message was received from the House, transmitting a bill to change the jurisdiction of the courts and the rules of pleading therein, with sundry amendments, which were concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Ferebee, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SATURDAY, Feb. 9th, 1867.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Waugh, for the committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported back, favorably, a bill to lay off and establish a new county by the name of Vance to be formed of portions of Cherokee and Macon counties; also a bill to protect the fishing interest on the coast of North Carolina, in response to the prayer of memorialists from Onslow county.

Mr. Perry, of Carteret, for the committee on Claims, reported back a resolution in favor of Walter L. Steele, asking its reference to the Judiciary committee. (Referred accordingly.) Also, favorably, a resolution in favor of Horton S. Reeves.

RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS.

By Mr. Hodnett, a resolution to raise a Joint committee on *sine die* adjournment. Adopted.

By Mr. Granberry, a resolution on the condition of the people—adverse to present taxation for the payment of interest on the public debt. (This resolution was adopted, but subsequently, on motion of Mr. Williams, of Pitt, the vote was reconsidered, and then on motion of Mr. Cowan, the resolution was referred to the committee on Finance, with instructions that they report on Tuesday next.)

By Mr. Latham, of Washington, a bill to amend sec. 5, chap. 29, Revised Code, entitled "County Trustees."

By Mr. Murrill, a bill to incorporate the Jones County Savings Institute.

By Mr. Clark, a bill to incorporate the town of Scotland Neck, Halifax county.

By Mr. McClammy, a bill to incorporate Rocky Point Academy, New Hanover county.

An engrossed bill to change the jurisdiction of the Courts, and the rules of pleading therein, had its first reading.

Mr. Dargan moved a suspension of the rules, that the bill might have immediate consideration.

Mr. Russ opposed a suspension of the rules.—He was a friend of relief, but wanted time to examine the bill. It evidently needed amendment subjecting, ultimately, the property of debtors to the payment of creditors.

Mr. Dargan earnestly urged the necessity of immediate action. Ample time had been had for perfecting measures of relief. Nothing had yet been done, and the people were clamorous. We had all heard of the outrages committed in Pitt county recently—the stoppage of the Sheriff on the highway, and the forcible seizure of his official papers, etc. If relief is not granted such scenes would be re-enacted. The county court of Harnett would commence its session on Monday next, and the passage of the bill to-day would afford relief for many.

Messrs. Hutchison and McNair opposed hasty action in the premises, and desired further time for examination of the bill.

Mr. Moore, of Hertford, endorsed the views of the gentleman from Anson, Mr. Dargan, and hoped the rules would be suspended.

Mr. Williams, of Pitt, adverting to recent occurrences in Pitt county, (alluded to by Mr. Dargan) asserted that his constituents were loyal and law abiding. The statements made by the gentleman from Anson, were unjust to his people. They were not revolutionary. The facts were simply these. The Sheriff was met on the highway and robbed. His office at Greenville had been subsequently robbed—*not the Court House*, as erroneously stated by the newspapers of this city especially.

Mr. Dargan disclaimed any design to reflect injuriously upon the citizens of Pitt county. His remarks had been based upon newspaper statements that had not been contradicted.

Mr. Wilson, of Perquimans, opposed postponement and asked for the Yeas and Nays. He favored the immediate passage of the bill.

The rules were suspended. Yeas 84, Nays 8.

The bill was read the second time.

Mr. Peebles offered the following amendment, as an additional section:

"*Be it further enacted*, That no deed of trust or mortgage for real or personal estate, made, signed, or registered during the next twelve months succeeding the ratification of this act, shall be valid at law to pass any property as against creditors, or purchasers for a valuable consideration from the donor, bargainor or mortgagor."

Mr. McNair moved that the bill be printed and made the special order for Thursday next, at 12 o'clock, M.

This motion was subsequently modified (at Mr. Durham's instance) so as to fix the hour of 11 A. M. on Monday next for the consideration of the bill.

Messrs. Dargan, Boyd, Everett, Guess, and others opposed this motion.

Mr. McKay said he had examined the bill carefully and was in favor of it. He thought, however, that no provision had been made in the case of small judgments issued by justices of the peace, and now in the hands of constables. Relief was needed in this particular, and he would suggest a reference of the bill for a half hour, with a view to amendment, if these cases were not already embraced in the bill.

Mr. Waugh entertained like views with regard to small judgments in the hands of constables.—His constituents needed relief from these more than all others. If these cases were not provided for he would vote against the bill, though a friend of relief.

Mr. Dargan stated that the provisions of the bill extended ample relief in this instance.

The motion to postpone was rejected, yeas 25, nays 72.

The question recurring on the amendment offered by Mr. Peebles,

Mr. Waugh opposed the amendment and *all* amendment.

Mr. Peebles deprecated the disposition evinced by friends of the bill to prevent amendment.—Every stay law stood, he said, by the sufferance of creditors, and their rights should not be left wholly without protection. He cited the opinion of Judge Story in the premises, adding that, should the bill pass without amendment, appeal after appeal would be taken to the Supreme Court, and every barrier to the collection of debts would be swept away.

Mr. Whitfield favored the bill and opposed the amendment.

Mr. Perry, of Carteret, was opposed to the bill as it stood. The Senate had stricken out the provision requiring debtors to make oath at the Spring Term, that they could not raise the [illegible] required by the existing Stay Law, without [illegible] enth ous sacrifice of property. With this prov[illegible] ruin could have supported the bill. The bill [illegible]sion he was alike regardless of the rights of cr[illegible]s it stood the obligation of debtors. [illegible]editors and

Mr. Baker was in favor of relief [illegible] unwilling to ignore the rights of [illegible] debtors, but feared the relief proposed by this [illegible] creditors. He a delusion and a snare. [illegible] bill would prove

The question recurring the[illegible] amendment was rejected, yeas 31, nays 65.

The following amendme[illegible] was adopted: [illegible]t offered by Mr. Bryson

Provided, That exec[illegible]utions on Justices judgments granted on [illegible]bts contracted prior to May 1st, 1865, already re[illegible]dered shall be stayed for twelve months from [illegible] the date of the ratification of this act.

Mr. Hutchison offered the following amendment:

"*Be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent Guardians from collecting one tenth of claims due their wards, at Spring Term, 1867, according to the provisions of the late ordinance to change the jurisdiction of the courts."

Mr. Hutchison said that he favored relief, but held views similar to those advanced by Mr. Perry, of Carteret, and thought that some protection should be accorded to creditors.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Crawford, of Rowan, offered the following amendment:

"*Be it further enacted*, That all writs in actions on contracts made before the 1st day of May, 1865, shall constitute a lien upon the defendant, but after said judgment, property shall be applied *pro rata*, without regard to priority, in the date of the writs."

Mr. Crawford was for relief, but could not support the bill without an amendment of this nature.

Mr. Brown urged the adoption of this amendment.

The question recurring the amendment was rejected.

Mr McNair offered an amendment allowing Executors, Administrators, Trustees and Guardians, who qualified prior to the first of May, 1865, until the year 1870 to settle their estates. Rejected.

Mr. Westmoreland offered an amendment that the provisions of the bill should not apply to the counties of Stokes and Forsythe. Rejected.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

[SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS CONCLUDED.]

ON THE STAY LAW.

Mr. Crawford, of Rowan, asked the yeas and nays on the passage of the bill.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the bill passed its second reading as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Ashworth, Autry, Barden, Beasley, Black, Blair, Blythe, Boyd, Bowe, Brown, Bryson, Carson, Chadwick, Clark, Collins, Dargan, Davidson, Durham, Everett, Farrow, Freeman, Gambril, Garrett, Garris, Godwin, Gorham, Granberry, Guess, Henderson, Henry, Hinnant, Holderby, Horton, of Watauga, Horton, of Wilkes, Houston, Jenkins,

(passed on Saturday) "to change the jurisdiction of the courts and the rules of pleading therein." Mr. Richardson, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported back, *unfavorably*, a bill to extend the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace.

Mr. Waugh introduced resolutions to raise a joint select committee on the subject of adjournment; and to change the hour for the daily meeting of the two Houses. These were adopted and sent to the Senate for concurrence. (The latter proposes that the two Houses meet hereafter at 10 o'clock A. M. daily.)

Mr. Allen introduced a bill to amend section 21 chapter 34, Revised Code.

Resolutions, heretofore introduced, to hold evening sessions and to restrict debate, were read and laid on the table.

ON PRIVATE CALENDAR.

On motion of Mr. Cowan, the Private Calendar was taken up.

The following bills and resolutions passed 2nd and 3rd readings under a suspension of the rules, viz: bills to incorporate the Newbern Memorial Association, the Wilmington Manufacturing Company, the New Market Foundry and Manufacturing Company, St. Phillips Episcopal Singing Society, Jerusalem Lodge No. 95, Free and Accepted Masons, Tuckasegee Gold and Copper Mining Company, the Chamber of Commerce of the City of Wilmington and Rockford Male and Female Seminary, in Surry County.

A resolution in favor of Jacob Silor, a resolution in favor of Horton S. Reeves, a bill in favor of the legal representatives of Wm. E. Mann, late sheriff of Pasquotank county, a bill to incorporate Wilson Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons; a bill to authorize the formation of the English and American Wool and Vine growing, Mining and Manufacturing Company; to incorporate Carolina Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; to incorporate Table Rock Seminary, Burke county; to incorporate the Merchant and Planters Mutual Benefit Company; to establish the dividing line between the towns of Salem and Winston; to amend the charter of the Bingham Gold Mining Company; to incorporate the Hibernian Benevolent Society of the city of Wimington; to incorporate Lexington Mining Company; to incorporate the Fayetteville Street Railway Company; to incorporate the Wilmington Institute, and to incorporate the Wadesboro' Savings institution, severally passed second and third readings.

Sundry private bills and resolutions for the relief of Sheriffs, &c., were laid on the table on second reading.

A message from the Senate announced its concurrence in House amendments to the Stay Law.

On motion of Mr. McClammy a message was sent to the Senate proposing that the two Houses proceed to the election of a Judge for the criminal court of New Hanover county, at 11½ o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

The nomination of O. P. Meares for that position was made by Mr. Cowan, and accompanied the message. The Senate subsequently concurred.

The Penitentiary bill was postponed on motion of Mr. Kenan, and made a special order for Thursday next.

Mr. Farrow (by leave) introduced a bill to repeal "an act to establish a board of Commissioners of navigation for the port of Ocracocke, Hatteras Inlet and its waters.

Mr. Holderby, a bill in regard to the Norfolk and Great Western Railroad Company.

Mr Baker, a bill to incorporate the Town Fork Coal and Petroleum Company.

The House refused concurrence in a message from the Senate proposing to print twenty copies of the Stay Law for each member of the Assembly.

The following engrossed resolutions and bills had their first reading, viz:

A resolution in favor of the public Librarian; a resolution in favor of Mrs. P. P. Dick; a bill to incorporate the Board of Trade, of the city of Newbern, and a bill to change the name of Wayne Female College.

ON PUBLIC CALENDAR.

A bill to authorize a revisal of the Statute laws of the State; a bill to amend sec. 52, chap. 70, Revised Code; a bill in relation to set off; a bill giving debtors whose lands have been sold under execution the right of redemption; a bill to repeal sec. 2, chap. 34, Revised Code; and a bill to authorize administrators to pay for the schooling of minor heirs; were severally read the second time and laid on the table.

A bill to amend sec. 12, chap. 53, Revised Code, and a bill to incorporate Pythagoras Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, passed its second reading.

The House then adjourned.

SENATE.

TUESDAY MORNING, Feb. 12, 1867.

REPORT OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Cunningham, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred a bill to grant amnesty and pardon to females, recommending its passage.

Mr Johnson from the committee on Corporations, to whom was referred a bill to incorporate the Wilmington Hook and Ladder Company, reported favorably.

Mr. Wiggins, from the committee on Finance, to whom was referred a bill for the relief of the estate of the late Hon. L. O'B. Branch, reported adversely to the payment of coupons, but was willing to give new bonds for those that have been lost.

Mr. Hall, from the Joint Select committee, to whom was referred a communication from the Governor covering a report of the Attorney General, relative to the Cape Fear Navigation Company, reported the following:

Resolved, That the Solicitor of the 5th Circuit be authorized and instructed to file an information in the nature of a *quo warranto* against the Cape Fear Navigation Company.

Mr. Avery, from the committee instructed to report some plan to change the Judicial system of the State, reported a bill, and on his motion, it was ordered to be printed and made the special order for 8 o'clock Friday night.

On motion of Mr. Wiggins, the revenue bill was made the special order for Thursday next.

A message was received from the House refusing to concur in the Senate proposition to print twenty copies of the Stay Law for each member of the General Assembly, and the Senate concurred in the prosition from the House to print five copies.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Bill making provision for the payment of the State bonds now due, and the interest on the debt of the State. Messrs. Wilson and Berry discussed the merits of the bill at some length. Mr. Berry, at the close of his remarks, offered an amendment which was agreed to. Mr. Speed spoke at some length in opposition to the bill. Mr. Wiggins favored it. Mr. Covington thought it was not free from objections; he had been anxiously waiting for a better plan, but as nothing had been presented, he should support the bill. Its further consideration was postponed for the present.

A message was received from the House proposing to go into the election of Judges for the special Courts of Craven and New Hanover. Concurred in. Messrs. Meares, Wright and Waddell were put in nomination for the county of New Hanover, which resulted, on a second ballot, in the election of Mr. Meares.

The Senate proceeded to ballot for Judge of the special Court of Craven county, Messrs. George Green and David Carter in nomination. Messrs. Perkins and Koonce superintended the election, which stood as follows, in the Senate: Green, 33; Carter, 3, viz: Messrs. Harris, of Rutherford, Snead and Gash.

Mr. Cowles stated that Mr. Carter was a strong personal friend of his, and he should have voted for him, but he had pledged himself to Mr. Green, not knowing that Mr. Carter would be a candidate.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, was taken up. Messrs. Wilson and McCorkle opposed the bill in speeches of some length. Mr. Speed favored its passage. The question recurring on its passage, on its second reading, the ayes and nays were called, and the bill passed by a vote of 24 to 12. Mr. Cunningham moved to suspend the rules and put the bill on its third reading Lost.

Mr. Bullock moved the Senate adjourn until to-morrow at 10 o'clock. Mr. Johnson moved to amend by inserting 7½ o'clock to night. Upon this the yeas and nays were called and the amendment was lost, and the Senate adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, Feb. 12, 1867.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

A large number of reports were made from various standing committees. Of these the following were the most important:

From the Judiciary committee, (by Messrs. McKay, Kenan and Richardson,) unfavorably a bill to be entitled "the Mechanic's Lien Law;" a bill to make valid official acts of Justices of the Peace during the war, and a bill in relation to hunting on the Sabbath.

A resolution to republish Winton's reports was reported back, favorably, from the same committee.

By Mr. Waugh, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, unfavorably, a bill to repeal the ordinance of the Convention prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors at Company Shops.

By Mr. McNair, from the committee on Corporations, favorably, a bill to incorporate the town of Scotland Neck, and a bill to incorporate the Board of Trade of the city of Newbern.

By Mr. Harper, from the committee on Finance, unfavorably, a resolution appropriating $10,000 for the encouragement of immigration—the influx of capital, &c.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Long, a resolution for indexing more perfectly the statutes of the State passed since 1860. Rejected.

By Mr. Brown, a resolution in relation to furnishing copies of the Supreme Court reports to the several clerks of this State. Rejected.

By Mr. Everett, a bill to empower the Superior Court Judges to hold special terms.

By Mr. Perry (from the Judiciary committee) a bill to authorize courts of law to grant relief in cases of lost negotiable bonds, bills and notes.

By Mr. Harper, for the committee on Finance, a bill to change the mode of appointing auctioneers.

By Mr. Holderby, a bill in relation to final settlements between Guardian and Wards.

An engrossed bill to amend the charter of Greensboro' Female College, passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

On motion of Mr. Latham, of Craven, a message was sent to the Senate proposing to elect a Judge for the Criminal Court of Craven county immediately after the election of Judge for New Hanover county.

Mr. Latham also nominated George Green, Esq., of Craven, for said office.

In making the nomination Mr. Latham said that Mr. Green was a lawyer of eminent ability, and the choice of the people of Craven, etc.

The House proceeded to vote for a Judge of the Criminal Court of New Hanover county, Mr. Guess having nominated Hugh Waddell, Esq., and Mr. Murrill, Hon. Wm. A. Wright, of New Hanover.

The committee that superintended this election subsequently reported as follows:

Whole vote cast 139, necessary to a choice 70. For Mr. Meares, 63. For Mr. Waddell, 59. For Mr. Wright, 14. Scattering, 3. No election.

The Senate having concurred, the House proceeded to vote for Judge of the Criminal Court of Craven county, Mr. Henry having nominated David M. Carter, of Hyde.

The committee that superintended this election reported as follows: Whole number of votes cast 139. Necessary for a choice 70. For Mr. Green 114; for Mr. Carter 24; scattering 1. Mr. Green elected.

A second ballot was held for Judge of the Criminal Court of New Hanover, resulting as follows: Whole number of votes cast 140. Necessary to a choice 71. For Mr. Meares 73; for Mr. Waddell 58; for Mr. Wright 7; scattering 2. Mr. Meares elected.

Messrs. Daniel, Bradsher, Harding and Latham, of Craven, were allowed to record their votes in favor of the Stay Law, passed on Saturday.

A bill to incorporate Black Rock Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, and a bill in relation to dormant judgments, passed their second readings.

A bill to charter the Oxford branch of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company passed 2d and 3d readings.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The bill to authorize the public Treasurer to negotiate a loan for the relief of the Treasury, and to establish a North Carolina Savings Bank, was put on its second reading.

Mr. Williams, of Martin, said that he did not believe that the loan of ten million dollars contemplated by the bill, could ever be raised. The scheme was utterly impracticable. He moved that the bill lie on the table, but subsequently withdrew the motion, at the request of Mr. McKay, who proceeded to address the House in support of the bill.

Mr. Harper replied to Mr. McKay, defending the report of the Finance committee adverse to the bill under consideration.

Pending the further discussion the House adjourned.

AN ACT

To Establish a Criminal Court in the County of New Hanover.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That a Court of Record to be called "The Criminal Court of New Hanover county" is hereby established, and the same shall be held in the City of Wilmington, in the county of New Hanover.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Court hereby established shall possess all the powers, perform all the duties and be subject to all the restrictions of a Court of Record, according to the laws of this State.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That said Criminal Court shall have exclusive original jurisdiction to enquire of, hear, try and determine all crimes, misdemeanors and offences committed within the county of New Hanover, as fully and to the same extent as the Superior Courts of the State, and exclusive appellate jurisdiction of all offences, tried and determined before a Justice of the Peace or other Magistrate in said county, but shall have no jurisdiction over criminal causes removed from any other county to the county of New Hanover.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the said Criminal Court shall have all the jurisdiction vested in the Superior Courts to try all crimes and criminal offences originating within New Hanover county and to give judgment and to award execution therein, and for the recovery of all fines and forfeitures; and that the process, pleadings, practice and modes of proceeding shall be the same in said Court as prevail in the Superior Courts in such cases as aforesaid.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That appeals to the Supreme Court and writs of error may be prosecuted from the judgments of said Criminal Court, in the same manner as they may be from the Superior Courts.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That there shall be one Judge of the said Criminal Court, to be elected by the General Assembly and commissioned by the Governor, who shall receive such salary as may be allowed by law to the Judges of the Superior Courts, to be paid quarterly out of the county fund of said county, and the said Judge shall take the oaths prescribed for Judges of the Superior Courts, and he shall possess the qualifications of a Judge of the Superior Court, and shall hold his office during good behavior unless removed from office, as in the next section provided.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That such Judge may be removed from office for the same causes and in the same manner as a Judge of the Superior Courts; and all vacancies in said office shall be filled as in cases of Judges of the Superior Courts.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That the Judge of said criminal Court shall be a conservator of the peace within said county, and shall have all the powers of the several Judges of the Superior Courts of this State, to hear and determine all criminal cases arising within the county, and the like power to issue warrants or precepts for the arrest of criminals anywhere within the limits of the State; and to take and certify the proof and acknowledgment of deeds and conveyances, including the deeds of *femes covert*, administer oaths, issue writs of *habeas corpus*, and hear and determine the same, in the same manner as the Judges of the Superior Courts; and also to issue writs of injunction, sequestration and *ne exeat*, returnable to the Court of Equity of the proper county.

SEC. 9. *Be it further enacted*, That there shall be a Solicitor for the said Criminal Court elected by the Justices of said county, for the term of four years, who shall receive the same fees as are now allowed by law to the Solicitors of the several circuits; and should any vacancy occur by the death, resignation, removal or the failure of the Justices to elect, the Judge shall have the power to appoint a Solicitor to act until the vacancy is filled. The first election of such Solicitor shall be at the March Term, 1867, of the County Court of said county; and every four years thereafter, unless a vacancy shall happen from any cause whatever, in which case the Justices aforesaid, at any regular term of said County Court, a majority of said Justices being present, shall proceed to elect such Solicitor to supply such vacancy. The duties of said Solicitor shall be the same, in respect to criminal matters, as those prescribed by law for the Solicitors of the several judicial circuits of this State, and he shall take a similar oath of office, and shall be removable for the same causes. He shall also perform the duties of County Solicitor of said county.

SEC. 10. *Be it further enacted*, That the Clerk of the Superior Court of New Hanover county, and Sheriff of said county, shall be the Clerk and Sheriff of the said criminal Court, and perform all the duties incident to their several offices required of them respectively, receive the same fees and compensation therefor, and they shall severally enter into bond, with good and sufficient surety, in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, to be approved by the Judge, payable to the State of North Carolina, for the faithful performance of the duties of their respective offices; and in case of the failure of either to give such bond, or in case of vacancy occurring from any cause whatever, the said Judge shall have full power to appoint other persons to fill said offices.

SEC. 11. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Justices of the county of New Hanover to provide for the payment of the salary of the Judge of said Court, and the fees and compensation of the Clerk of said Court, and Sheriff, and the pay of jurors and witnesses, and all other expenses incident to said Court; and for these purposes the said Justices shall lay sufficient taxes on all subjects of taxation, in which by law they may be authorized to levy and assess taxes for county purposes.

SEC. 12. *Be it further enacted*, That the Clerk shall procure and keep a Seal of said Court, and such devices as shall be prescribed by the Court.

SEC. 13. *Be it further enacted*, That there shall be six terms of the said Criminal Court in each year, held in the Court House in New Hanover, on the first Mondays in February, April, June, August, October and December, and said Court shall continue its sessions so long as there may remain business on its docket undisposed of, and the Judge of said Court shall have power to hold special terms of said Court whenever it shall seem to him necessary to order the same, of which order fourteen days public notice shall be given, and at such special terms, he may make all orders, and do any and every thing which he can do at the regular terms; and when such special term are so ordered all process returnable to the next regular term shall be deemed returnable to such special term, and all recognizances, bonds, obligations and summonses taken for the appearance of defendants and witnesses to said regular term shall be binding upon said parties for their appearance at the special term aforesaid.

SEC. 14. *Be it further enacted*, That in all cases of change of venue from the Criminal Court of New Hanover county, applied for on account of the interest, prejudice or relationship of the Judge of said Court, or on account of any other legal objection to said Judge, the cause shall not be sent to a different county for trial, but the Judge may order it to be transferred to the Superior Court of said county; but any party desiring a change of venue from said Criminal Court on account of any other cause, may, upon application to the Judge, obtain a removal of the same to another county, under such rules and for such causes as are prescribed by law for the removal of criminal cases from one county to another.

SEC. 15. *Be it further enacted*, That if the Judge of the said Criminal Court shall fail to attend to hold a Court on the day designated for a regular or special term, it shall be the duty of the Clerk to open and adjourn the Court for the two first days of the term, and if the judge shall not attend by 4 o'clock on the second day of said term, the Court shall be adjourned by the Clerk 'till the next Court in course, and all the recognizances, bonds, obligations, process and other proceedings, returned or returnable to said term, shall be of the same force and effect, and shall be proceeded in, as though the same were returnable to such next regular terms as is now provided in such cases in the Superior Courts, and shall be returnable as in such cases provided in said Courts.

SEC. 16. *Be it further enacted*, That the Sheriff of New Hanover county, and the Clerk of said Criminal Court, in the presence of and assisted by three Justices of the county shall, during the terms of the said Criminal Court, draw the Jurors for the next succeeding term of the said Court, in the same manner as juries are now furnished to the Superior Courts, and the jurors and witnesses, who shall attend said Courts, shall be entitled to the same compensation and be subjected to the same rules and regulations, possess the same qualifications as are provided by law in regard to jurors and witnesses in the Superior Courts, and that there may not be a defect of jurors, the Sheriff, by order of the Court, shall summon from day to day, of the bystanders other jurors, being freeholders within the county, to serve on the petit jury; and such tales jurors shall be entitled to the same compensation, and be subject to the same rules and regulations, and possess the same qualifications as are prescribed by law for tales jurors; and in the event there shall be a failure to draw jurors as before provided, or whenever a special term of said Court shall be ordered, the Sheriff and the Clerk of said court, in the presence of and assisted by three justices of said county, shall draw the jurors for said court in the manner above prescribed.

SEC. 17. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of said Superior and County Courts of said county, at the first terms thereof held after the ratification of this Act, to transfer and remove, by proper exemplifications of the record, all criminal causes and all proceedings by *scire facias* against defaulting defendants and witnesses summoned therein, or their securities, pending in said courts to the said Criminal Court; and the said Superior and County Courts shall recognize as well the witnesses as the defendants in the causes and proceedings aforesaid, to appear at the next term of the said Criminal Court. And the said Criminal Court shall have jurisdiction to originate proceedings by *scire facias* against defaulting defendants and witnesses summoned in said causes, or their sureties where the default occurred before the transfer and removal of said causes, and no proceedings therein were pending in said Superior or County Courts, in the same manner as if the said default had occurred in the said Criminal Court.

SEC. 18. *Be it further enacted*, That the Judge of said Criminal Court shall reside in the County of New Hanover, and shall not practice as an attorney or solicitor in any of the Courts of the State of North Carolina.

SEC. 19. *Be it further enacted*, That the said Criminal Court shall hold its first term on the first Monday of April next, and it shall be the duty of the County Court of said County, at the March term, 1867, to draw thirty-six jurors, to serve as such at the first term of said Criminal Court, under the same rules and regulations as now prescribed by law for drawing jurors for the Superior Courts.

SEC. 20. *Be it further enacted*, That attorneys licensed to practice in the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of this State, shall have the privilege of practising in the said Criminal Court.

SEC. 21. *Be it further enacted*, That this Act shall be in full force and effect from and after its ratification.

Ratified this 11th day of February, A. D. 1867.

R. Y. McADDEN,
Speaker House of Commons.
M. E. MANLY,
Speaker Senate.

STAY LAW.

AN ACT to change the jurisdiction of the Courts and the rules of pleadings therein.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That all warrants issued by a Justice of the Peace in civil cases, shall not be returnable within twelve months after the execution of the same before some Justice of the Peace for the county.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace shall extend to one hundred dollars, principal money, on all bonds, bills, promisory notes, or accounts stated—and shall extend to sixty dollars, principal money, upon accounts for goods, wares and merchandise sold and delivered, or for work and labor done, or for specific articles, and all ballances of sixty dollars and under, due on such last mentioned debts or demands, and on all judgments rendered thereon, and on all forfeitures and penalties not exceeding one hundred dollars. *Provided*, That this section shall not be construed to take from the courts the jurisdiction in cases of less than one hundred dollars, upon which writs have been issued prior to the ratification of this act.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That all warrants issued by a Justice of the Peace for any debt or demand within his jurisdiction, according to the provision of the above section; *Provided*, said debt or demand is due upon any contract, whether by bond, or note, or liquidated account, or any parol agreement made or entered into and due prior to the first day of May, 1865, shall not be returnable for trial within twelve months after the execution of the same, and at the return of the same, the defendant or defendants shall pay to the plaintiff, his agent or attorney, or to the officer executing the warrant, one-tenth of the principal and interest, and all costs that may have accrued thereon he, she, or they may have twelve months longer to plead, at the end of which time, being again notified of the time and place of trial, if the defendant or defendants shall pay one-fifth of the principal, interest and costs, he, she or they shall have twelve months longer to plead; at the end of which time, if the defendant or defendants shall pay one-half of the residue of said claim, he or they shall have twelve months longer to plead; at the end of which time the plaintiff shall have judgment for the remainder. *Provided*, That executions, or Justice's judgments on debts contracted prior to May 1st, 1865, already rendered, shall be stayed for twelve months from the date of the ratification of this act.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That writs on all debts contracted since the first day of May, 1865, and all warrants issuing for the same, shall be returned and tried according to the provision of the Revised Code, chapter sixty-two, and the remedy in all such cases shall be the same as in 1860.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That all writs in actions of debt, covenant, assumpsit or account issued to Fall term, 1866, or Spring term, 1867, of the Superior Court, shall be returnable to Spring term, 1868, and all of said actions now pending in the Superior Court shall be continued to Spring term, 1868. *Provided*, That the Sheriff shall not be allowed in any case to levy execution before the first day of January succeeding the rendition of judgment.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That all writs in debt, covenant, assumpsit or account, shall be returnable to Spring term of the Superior Court, and shall be served at least thirty days (Sundays included) before the return day. If during the return term the defendant pay to the plaintiff, or into the court for his use, one-tenth of the debt or demand (principal and interest) and all costs to that time, he shall be allowed until next Spring term to plead; at the said Spring term, should the defendant pay to the plaintiff, or into court, for his use, one-fifth of the residue and costs, he shall be allowed until the succeeding Spring term to plead; at the said Spring term, should the defendant pay to the plaintiff, or into court, for his use, one-half of the residue, he shall be allowed until the succeeding Spring term to plead. *Provided, however*, the plaintiff, if required, shall file his debt or demand in writing, and if the defendent shall make oath that the whole or any part thereof is not justly due, or that he has a counter claim, all of which shall be particularly set forth by affidavit, then the defendant shall only pay the instalment required of what he admits to be due, and the court shall order a jury at the same or subsequent term to try the matters in dispute between the parties, and at the next Spring term the defendant shall be allowed to plead only upon the payment of one-fifth of the residue of the admitted amount, and whatever the jury may find him indebted over and above the same.—*Provided further*, That should the defendant fail to pay the first or any subsequent instalment, then and in that case the plaintiff shall be entitled to judgment and execution for said instalment. *Provided, however*, Any debtor tendering or paying to his creditor on any debt contracted prior to the first day of May, A. D., 1865, the one-tenth of his indebtedness, without a suit having been brought on the same, the said one-tenth shall be entered as a credit on the evidences of said indebtedness; thereafter the remainder of said indebtedness shall not be sued on for twelve months after the payment or tender of said one-tenth.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That so much of the ordinance of the Convention passed on the 23d of June, 1866, as shall come in conflict with this act, together with all other laws coming in conflict with the same be, and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That the time elapsed or elapsing from the twentieth day of May, 1861, until the first day of January, 1870, shall not be counted so as to bar actions or suits, or to presume satisfaction or abandonment of rights.

SEC. 9. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified, this 11th day of February, A. D., 1867.

R. Y. McADEN, S. H. of C.
M. E. MANLY, S. S.

THE LAND SCRIP AND THE UNIVERSITY.

AN ACT to transfer the Land Scrip given by the United States to the State of North Carolina.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Land Scrip given by the United States to the State of North Carolina, for establishing an Agricultural College, be, and the same is hereby transferred to the Trustees of the University of the State for the purpose of effecting the objects of the grant: *Provided*, That the University shall comply with the act of Congress, and make its leading object to teach such branches of learning as are related to Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, without excluding other scientific studies, and including Military Tactics.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Trustees of the University be, and they are hereby instructed to dispose of the same as they may think best, and with the proceeds to establish, in addition to the course of instruction, prescribed in the regular curriculum of the University, two professorships, in which the leading object shall be, without excluding other Scientific and Classical Studies, and including Military Tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts in such manner as the General Assembly may prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the privilege of the County Court, in each County in this State, forever to select annually one native of the State, resident in said County, of good moral character and capacity for usefulness, without the requisite means to defray the necessary expenses of education, who shall be admitted to any classes in the University, for which he may be prepared, free of all charges for tuition and room rent, so that each County may always have one representative at the Institution.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes of the State, pupils may be admitted to the branches of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, who possess the requisite qualifications for these studies, without requiring the previous literary training requisite for admission into the regular College courses.

Ratified 11th February, 1867.

R. Y. McADEN, S. H. of C.
M. E. MANLY, S. S.

RALEIGH FACTORY.—We are pleased to announce, that on yesterday, 22 boxes of the machinery for the Raleigh Manufacturing Company, arrived. The company purchased the property of the Georgia Mining Company, which, however has been erroneously claimed by the government as the property of the Confederacy. It is hoped, however, that it will be surrendered in a few days. The Company are now spinning fine threads at their Orange Mills, for their looms in this city, which will now be put up as soon as the premises are secured. *Raleigh Sentinel.*

ATTEMPTED RAPE—THE MISCREANT KILLED.—We learn by passengers by the river boats, on Wednesday, that on Sunday afternoon last, a negro named Archibald Beebe attempted to commit a rape upon the person of a young lady of Fayetteville, while returning from church that afternoon. The lady resided outside the limits of the town, and when about half a mile from the suburbs, was attacked by this villainous negro, who violently assaulted her, and dragged her to the roadside, choking her so severely as to cause her neck to be considerably swollen, but before he succeeded in choking her effectually, the lady screamed three times. Her cries attracted the attention of an old negro woman near by, who came upon them, and caused the miscreant to abandon his prey before he had accomplished his fiendish purpose.

The lady reported this fact to her friends and relatives, and the would-be ravisher was apprehended that night and afterwards identified by the lady. The negro was confined in the guard house and was brought forth on Monday afternoon for trial.

After the case had been investigated by a magistrate and the negro was being returned to prison, in charge of the sheriff and his officers, he was demanded by a party of the ladies' friends.—The sheriff refused to comply with their demand, and a general melee ensued. Pistols and knives were drawn, and a shot was fired by one of the party, which, taking effect in the negroes head, produced almost instantaneous death. In the confusion it was impossible to ascertain who fired the fatal shot.

The utmost excitement prevails in Fayetteville in consequence of this event, which is impossible to describe. The negro was a notoriously bad character, and his end, although sudden and unlawful, was justly merited.

LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

Congress.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13—P. M.

SENATE.—Mr. Pomeroy presented a petition from Arkansas loyalists, asking an amendment to Mr. Elliott's bill, to include Arkansas.

Mr. Wade moved to take up Mr. Elliott's House bill, hoping that Senators would be brief in their arguments.

Mr. Lane asked to proceed with the regular business. Mr. Wade said if the bill was not acted on immediately, it could not become a law this session. The Chair decided that the bill could be read once, but it required unanimous consent to go further. A vote was taken, and it passed by a vote of 23 to 19. The bill was read, and Mr Hendricks objected to further proceeding, and the bill lays over.

The Military committee were discharged from the further consideration of the bill to pay the Tennessee Home Guards.

The League Island bill was discussed.

The Secretary of War was called on for the authority to appoint a commissioner during the war to adjust the war claims of loyal Tennesseeans, and the amount and the nature of the claims adjudicated.

Mr Wade read a dispatch from a Colorado mass meeting, requesting admission.

HOUSE.—Proceedings generally unimportant.—Mr. Stevens' bill came up. He moved the previous question, which was negatived. Mr. Stevens proposed an amendment, which, on objection, he withdrew, saying he had tried vainly to satisfy the gentlemen around him. Mr. Boutwell argued that the Supreme Court might decide that States were still States, and entitled to representation, which would cause hazardous conflict, but if the bill passed, the Supreme Court would have no government to re-organize. Congress would keep in its own hands the political re-organization of their States by passing a bill at two o'clock. Mr. Stevens again moved the previous question, which was negatived. Mr. Bingham spoke in opposition and took occasion to highly eulogize Mr. Elliott's bill. Mr. Blaine moved the previous question, to refer the bill to the Judiciary committee, which was seconded. Mr. Stevens spoke half an hour, he complained pathetically, defended the reconstruction committee, abused Mr. Bingham and opposed Mr. Elliott's bill because it mentioned something to be done which looked like a finality leading to admission.

This proposition was greeted with, no no. Mr. Shellaberger explained that there was a special provision in Mr. Elliot's bill requiring the assent of Congress to the proposed admission. Mr. Stevens seemed to be regaining his lost favor. The main question was taken on Blain's motion to refer to the Judiciary committee—the Democrats generally voted with Blaine—two majority against Blaine. The bill then passed by a vote of 109 to 55. Mr. Stevens exulting over the final success of his bill asked the Speaker if it was in order for him to endorse the declaration of good old Laserts, that Heaven yet ruled, and that there were gods above.

Mr. Stevens' bill, as passed, reads: so-called Confederate States, instead of so-called States.

Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—6 P. M.

Cotton steady with sales of 1,900 bales at 33 cts. Flour dull and declined 5 to 10 cents. Wheat dull and declining. Corn declining; mixed Western $1 10@$1 12.

STOCKS—At the last board the market was lower. Governments very strong and active; five-twenties of '62, with coupons 109½; do. of '64, 107¼ of '65, 107⅞; do. new issue 105⅜; ten-forties 101⅛; seven-thirties first series 105⅛; other series 105⅜; Missouri sixes 93. Gold 136⅜.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 13—6 P. M.

Cotton dull and lower—middling uplands 32@32½ cents. Coffee firm. Sugar quiet and steady. Flour—City Superfine steady at $10 25. White corn dull; yellow steady at 95@97 cents.

The usual dullness of Athens, Ga., was enlivened the other day by a woman whipping her husband through the streets with a large hickory.

James Ryan, charged with the murder of his stepfather, committed suicide in the Binghampton, New York jail, a few days since.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Era* says the total number of the destitute in that State reaches fifty thousand, who have not the actual meanes of subsistence.

A young lady in a Boston school, on being asked why, in Latin, winds came to be called masculine, quickly replied, "I do not know, unless it is because they are so fickle!"

The wife of a poor artist died suddenly at Darlington, Pennsylvania, last week and it was discovered that she and her husband had been subsisting on nothing but corn meal.

At a fancy dress ball given at Melbourne, Australia, recently, a Mrs. Butler represented the press. She wore a liberty cap and satin robe, on which was printed *fac similes* of thirteen newspapers.

Henry Lee, a prominent citizen of Boston, died in that city on Wednesday, aged 85. Mr. Lee received the vote of South Carolina for the Vice-Presidency at Andrew Jackson's re-election in 1832.

The gaming fever is almost universal in Paris; and even Baron de Rothschild, who never gambled before, was seized with it recently, and won thirty thousand francs in half an hour.

Captain W. H. Williamson, of Mobile, has purchased the race horse Harry of the West, and challenges any horse in the United States to meet him in the spring races for any sum between $10,000 and $25,000.

A lady teacher in an Indiana school punished one of her pupils by making her stand on the floor with her hands tied behind her back and a stick placed in her mouth in such a manner as to keep it open, so that she could not close it for some time afterwards.

The negro testimony bill was defeated by the Senate of Kentucky Thursday. The Senate voted Governor Bramlette $6,000 for his service *ex officio* as President of the Board of Internal Improvement. The committee raised to inquire into the expediency of removing the State capital have reported in favor of establishing it at Louisville.

There is a proposition pending in the Ohio Legislature to amend the Constitution of that State so as to establish equal suffrage. Its passage necessitates a three-fifths vote, which will require every Republican vote in the Senate but one, and all but six in the House. It is not believed that this vote can be secured, as neither House is ever full, and as the representatives from the Southern part of the State are not very zealous for the change.

George Eversman dropped dead while dancing at a ball in Burlington, Iowa, one night last week.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔	31 @ 33	LUMBER,	(River,
BEEF CATTLE, ₩ 100 lbs.	10 00 @11 00	Fit Bds	15 00 @18 00
BRICKS, ₩ M.	12 00 @20 00	Wide do	10 00 @12 00
BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each.		Scantling	8 00 @10 00
2nd hand	3 25 @ 3 50	MOLASSES, ₩ gallon,	
New	4 00 @ 4 50	Cuba	47½@ 55
CANDLES, ₩ lb.,		Sugar house	50 @ 52½
Tallow	18 @ 20	Syrup	65 @ 1 00
Adamantine	23 @ 26	NAVAL STORES,	
Sperm	50 @ 55	Turpentine ₩ 280 lbs	
COFFEE, ₩ lb.,		New Virgin	0 00 @ 0 00
Ord. to Mid'g	28 @ 30	Yellow dip	0 00 @ 3 80
Strict Mid'g	30½@ 31	do	0 00 @ 3 25
COTTON BAGGING,		do	2 75 @ 2 80
Gunny, ₩ dy	25 @ 00	Spirits Turpentine,	
Dundee	20 @ 00	₩ gal	59 @ 60
Rope, ₩ lb	10 @ 12½	NAILS, ₩ lb.,	
CORN MEAL, ₩ bushel	1 40 @ 1 50	Cut	7 50 @ 7 75
DOMESTICS, Sheeting, ₩ yard	18½@ 19	OILS, ₩ gallon,	
Yarn, ₩ 5 lb	2 35 @ 2 50	Sperm	0 00 @ 3 00
FEATHERS, ₩ lb	75 @ 80	Linseed	2 00 @ 2 25
FISH, ₩ bbl.,		Machinery	2 00 @ 2 50
Mackerel,		Kerosene	60 @ 70
No. 1	00 00 @00 00	PEA NUTS,	2 00 @ 2 30
No. 2	20 00 @22 00	POTATOES,	
No. 3	17 50 @18 00	Sweet, bush	1 00 @ 1 10
Mullets	0 00 @12 00	Irish, ₩ bbl	4 50 @ 6 00
Herring,		PROVISIONS, ₩ lb.,	
East	5 00 @ 7 00	N. C. Bacon.	
N.C.roe,	10 00 @00 00	Hams	19 @ 20
do cut,	9 00 @00 00	Middlings	17 @ 18
Dry Cod, ₩ lb	10 @ 12	Shoulders	16 @ 17
FLOUR, ₩ bbl., Northern		Hog round	17 @ 18
Family	13 00 @18 00	Western Bacon.	
Superline	10 00 @11 00	Hams	18 @ 19
Fine	9 50 @10 00	Middlings	14 @ 16
GLUE, ₩ lb	18 @ 20	Shoulders	13 @ 14
GUNNY BAGS	35 @ 45	Lard, N. C.	17 @ 18
GUANO, Peruvian, Per ton	85 00 @ 95 00	do North'n	15½@ 17
LAND PLASTER, ₩ ton	18 00	Butter, N. C.	30 @ 35
GRAIN, ₩ bushel,		do North'n	38 @ 45
Corn	1 24 @ 1 30	Cheese	16 @ 18
Oats	70 @ 75	PORK, Northern, ₩ bbl.,	
Peas, Cow	1 10 @ 1 20

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1867.

IT HAS been the wish and the practice of this paper to refrain from political discussions among ourselves, because we felt satisfied that the State needed quiet, and that the energies both of thought and action should be directed to material interests. It shall continue our purpose, as a rule, to follow the course we have heretofore adopted until a proper time shall have arrived when political matters may with profit be brought to public attention. We make this explanation, as we do not feel like permitting to pass unmarked the last bill brought before Congress for the government of the Southern States.

The telegraphic report, while meagre, is sufficiently clear for our comprehension of the enormity of what is proposed and purposed by the Radicals. The preamble to the bill sets out with declaring the nullity of our present governments. Upon what basis this is assumed we do not know, nor do we suppose that it is at all material to the present Congress whether there be any grounds for legislation on any subject, so long as it has an object to attain, whether that be to destroy free government, to line its pockets with ill-gotten gain, or to gratify a mean spirit of oppression, and cowardly malice.

The States of the South have been recognized in too many ways for the past two years, or since the revolution ended, for any to assume, at this late day, that they had lost individual sovereignty over all interior and domestic arrangements respectively.—The efficiency with which the State authorities have conducted the affairs of each under such trying circumstances, is best demonstrated by the great satisfaction and contentedness exhibited by overwhelming majorities in each commonwealth. "The necessity for new ones for the protection of the rights of loyalists," rests only in the imagination of the ignorant, or more probably in the interested motives of those who may or expect to fatten upon offices created by the new order of things, as devised by Stevens, Butler, Ashley and the other monsters who thirst for our blood, and covet the little that they have left of worldly wealth to the afflicted South. There has been nothing in North Carolina, since the cessation of hostilities in April, '65, to justify the assertion, much less the belief, that every man, be his political creed what it may, has not received full and equal protection from the State authorities, and that he has not enjoyed the fullest freedom in the prosecution of his business of whatever character. If, because we prefer one of our own people, and an honest man for any office in the State government, or because we refuse to disgrace ourselves and dishonor our heroic dead, it be considered dangerous to trust us with the management of our own concerns, then are we guilty of disloyalty; but if a faithful and manly discharge of every obligation at any time assumed, a strict adherence to the laws and practice of justice, and a fixed determination to remain true to those principles, can have weight in deciding upon truth, the people of North Carolina have affixed the seal of falsehood upon the forehead of her defamers, and will stamp with infamy her base and ungrateful sons, who, having nursed from her generous breast, would now fling her, crushed with misfortune and grief, into the loathsome embrace of villainy.

The plan proposed destroys everything like law, and places in the hands of an unscrupulous soldiery the property, liberty and life of every human being whose destiny may compel him to dwell in this region, which may then be called accursed. A swarm of harpies will attach themselves to every petty satrap, who may and will be invested with these supreme and tyrannical powers. There may be some men who would exercise the powers granted with wisdom, but where there is no liberty there can be no justice; and however well *individuals* might strive to discharge duties, such as they would be called upon to do, the most ignorant can see that, from the necessity of things, a state of paralytic terror would soon spread over this devoted land. At every precinct would be an inquisitorial hall, in every county a star chamber, on every hill a gibbet.

We cannot believe that the people of the Northern States desire this state of things, but we are convinced that their leaders do. To the latter, we are satisfied that no appeal from us would effect anything. To the people of the North we simply say, once we were brothers, you drove us into war, and we fought you like men, like patriots; you overpowered us, and we would now be as brave men and true patriots to our common country; but you cannot make us, and we will never become your slaves.

"Regulators."

The outrages so frequently perpetrated by armed bands of disguised scoundrels on the property of people in the country, are attracting public attention. They must be stopped, and it will be disgraceful to our people if they are not. Every one of these "raids" is a public calamity, for the reason that they are misrepresented at the North as the violent acts of disloyal persons at the South towards helpless freedmen which the civil authorities do not endeavor to punish, &c., &c., &c. Moreover, they tend directly to stop the farming operations of the poorer people who are unable to replace the horse or mule which these desperadoes and thieves take from them, and are thus the cause of great distress and suffering. But no such considerations as these ought to be taken into the account. It is enough that the good order of society is endangered and the laws set at defiance with impunity, and if in these days and with the same number of civil officers in every county as formerly, and with all the pressing necessities for the preservation of peace and quiet which surround us, we cannot protect ourselves from a few dozen robbers in disguise, we are contemptible indeed, and do not deserve to be trusted with the management of our own affairs.

Gov. Worth has done and is doing all in his power to bring these "Regulators" to justice. He has written to officers and others in various counties in regard to their arrest, and exhibits a proper appreciation of the subject. We do not undertake to say what is the best course to pursue under the circumstances, but *something* ought to be, and must be done to stop these outrages at once. We hope the Legislature will immediately do something in that direction, and that the Magistrates in every county where these offences have been committed will also take action in the matter. No quarter ought to be showed to these thieves and cutthroats, and if anything would justify mob-law (which nothing will) their cases would come as near it as any that could arise.

The Pitt county affair, where a disguised party of men forcibly took away from the Sheriff and Clerk the process of the Courts returnable to the Spring Term, in order to prevent judgments from being obtained, was a little ahead of any "Bill for the relief of the people" which has been offered. Outrageous, infamous and inexcusable as it was, there was still at the bottom of the affair a somewhat natural, though misdirected motive, viz: the desire to protect themselves from what they thought was oppression—the oppression of merciless creditors; but in the conduct of these "Regulators" no such plea, bad as it is, can be offered. They are regular highwaymen, who rob indiscriminately except where there are enough white men to resist them, and whenever they commit a robbery they boast that they have a regular organization, extending through several counties. They defy detection, and go prepared for murder when they think it necessary. It is impossible, if the local civil officers of a county are vigilant that these outrages can continue without *some* information being obtained in regard to the perpetrators and their abettors. If no complaint is lodged with the State Executive, or the military officers, and no effort is made, except perhaps a desultory examination of the person robbed, how can anything be expected? Let the people turn out and put a stop to these disgraceful outrages.

"Consistency is a Jewel."

The Charlotte *Democrat* seems convinced of the fact that "consistency is a jewel," and, in order to prove it, is inconsistent. Thus the *Democrat*, alluding to "some papers and letter writers" (meaning thereby the *Journal* and "Vindex"), says the said papers and letter writers complain of Chief Justice Pearson for his political essay in the Hughes case, but have never had a word to say against certain other Judges for meddling with politics, while it (the *Democrat*) has "time and again" complained of those other Judges; and it thereupon reaches the conclusion that consistency is a jewel. If the *Democrat* had included Chief Justice Pearson in its complaints, it seems to us its own consistency would have been more apparent. We don't see any particular inconsistency in the fact that a "letter writer" who did *not* criticise one public officer *did* criticise another, but if there is, we cannot for the life of us see what advantage the *Democrat* has over the letter writer in that respect, for that paper *did* criticise certain other Judges and did *not* criticise Chief Justice Pearson. We beg leave to add to the maxim of the *Democrat* that other true saying about glass houses, &c.—The *Democrat* ought to welcome us as a supporter, even if we are late in doing such service. It certainly ought not to be offended at us for doing once, what it admits having done "time and again;" especially when it is a commendable thing to do, unless the *Democrat* is ambitious of doing all that business exclusively. The *Journal* approved "Vindex," as did almost every one who read it, and we cannot see that the justice or injustice of the article was affected by the fact that certain other Judges had escaped criticism. If the *Democrat* has "time and again protested" against Judges going into politics, it has done right, and deserves credit for it; if it refrained from protesting against the opinion in the Hughes case because others did protest, and can see in those others nothing but inconsistency, the *Democrat* is sorely afflicted with a beam in the eye, and we commend o it the usual remedy of self-examination.

Extension of the Western (Coalfields) Railroad.

THE Senior Editor of the Fayetteville *News* has lately been on a visit to Greensboro', in this State, and appears to be well pleased with the appearance of things in general and particular, and no doubt justly, with the good people of that ancient town. In writing to the *News* from Greensboro', under date of the 1st inst., Mr. Myrover says:

"I have seen a great many, perhaps nearly all, of the leading citizens of the place, and I am very much pleased with them. They are just as good people as can be found anywhere in the world. They remind me, more than any people with whom I have fallen in any where else, of our people—modest, friendly, unassuming and sincere. They are undoubtedly in earnest here in regard to building our road, and will give the other lines, as far as effort and subscription go, a very hard road. There is nothing done as yet that can be considered tangible or definite in regard to the matter. I have been informed by the citizens, that a general meeting of all the friends of the extension from all quarters will be called, to meet here some time (to be designated by the committee) after the winter breaks and the weather becomes open, of which we will have proper and timely notice.—I have seen the people of no other section of the State but this, (except Mr. Waugh of Surry,) but I think I can safely repeat the opinion that the road will be built."

We publish in another column the proceedings of a railroad meeting held in Greensboro' on the 26th ult., which we copy from the Fayetteville *News*.

Two fat *Beeves* were in the Charlotte market on the 8th inst. So fat that the *Times* says "a roast or a steak from one of them would make a man's hair curl!" Tremendous beef, that!!

Col. Tew.

We have, within the last few days, published two paragraphs relative to Col. Tew. These reports were both based upon the assertions of the same party, and now we copy below a similar statement from the same source, as we find it in the Hillsboro' *Recorder* of the 6th inst. We fervently hope the report that Col. Tew still lives may prove true. We are unable to devise why any mortal man could wish to deceive the family of Col. Tew. Yet we must confess that we have but little faith in the report. The *Recorder* says:

"The citizens of this place were greatly surprised, though gratified, to learn that Col Tew is probably yet alive. A young man, who gives his name as W. W. Wallace, a citizen of Little Rock, Arkansas, represents himself to have been a prisoner in the government prison at the Dry Tortugas, where he had been confined since June 1863, and from which he was released on the 7th of January last. He says that among the prisoners at present confined at Dry Tortugas, is Col. C. C. Tew, who was wounded and captured at the battle of Sharpsburg; that he was was taken to Fort Delaware, and afterwards to Fort Clinch on the Florida coast; that at some point in his transfer, in an attempt to escape, he killed Col. Turner of the Northern army, for which he was tried by a court martial, and sentenced to perpetual imprisonment at the Dry Trtugas; that he had been severely wounded in his hip, probably in the attempt to escape, from which he was still suffering. He says that Col. Tew is passing under an assumed name, but that he gave to him his real name; and though professing to no intimacy, or frequency of intercourse with Col. Tew, is satisfied of his identity. It will be remembered that at the first report of his death, it was stated that he was shot in the head; this man says he has still the marks of a wound in his head."

Railroad to the Roanoke.

The Tarboro' *Southerner* says $100,000 has been subscribed toward building the railroad from Tarboro' to Williamston on the Roanoke. From the same souce we learn that a meeting of the stockholders is to be held at Williamston on the 12th of this month. When this road is built all the produce heretofore carried to Norfolk, Petersburg and Wilmington, from regions of that section of country by rail, will find its way to the Roanoke and thence by water through the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal to Norfolk, or by sail vessels to New York and other northern ports. That is, we think, a settled fact.—We cannot blame the people of that section for making an effort for their own interest. They are rather to be commended for their enterprising spirit.

The *Southerner* informs us that there are already four steamers running between Williamston and Norfolk and Baltimore.

Railroad Meeting in Greensboro'.

Pursuant to public notice, previously given, a number of the citizens of Guilford county assembled in the Court House on Saturday the 26th ult.

On motion of D. F. Caldwell, the meeting was organized by calling Jesse H. Lindsay to the chair, and appointing P. H. Bilbro and A. W. Ingold Secretaries.

The Chairman addressed the meeting, explaining the object of it to be to take into consideration the charter recently granted for the extension of the Western or Coal Fields Railroad from Egpyt in Chatham, to "some point on the North Carolina Road," and for the further purpose of discussing the claims of Greensboro' as the proper place for the location of the terminus of the road.

At the conclusion of the remarks of the President, D. F. Caldwell being called, responded at some length on the subject of Internal Improvements; the necessity of completing the works already begun, and the importance of so directing our schemes of Internal Improvements as to promote the interests and build up the trade and commerce of our own cities and towns inland and seaboard. He expressed the utmost confidence in the ability of our people, notwithstanding the depressed condition of affairs, to build this or any other road, if they would only take hold of the matter with earnestness and a determination to succeed. He argued the importance and necessity of harmony and concert of action on the part of the whole people of the State in works of improvement, which were not, and should not be projected with the single view of advancing the interests of the people of one section of the State to the prejudice of another section; that the entire state is interested alike in all our roads, and that only by a liberal scheme of improvements will those now in operation be made to benefit the State at large.

On motion, the President appointed a committee, consisting of D. F. Caldwell, C. H. Wiley and Dr. J. K. Hall, to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting. The committee after a brief absence reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The State of Virginia having granted a charter for the building of a Railroad from the town of Danville, in that State, to connect with the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, at or near Max Meadows, in Virginia; and whereas this road, being designed to pass up the Valley of Dan river, within or near the border of the State of North Carolina, by way of the town of Madison, in Rockingham county, thereby draining from our markets the trade and produce of this productive valley and the bordering counties of the respective States, from Rockingham and contiguous counties west; and whereas, in these circumstances it behooves the people of our State to secure for her own markets and ports the rich products, agricultural and mineral, of her own soil; the building up of her own towns and the development of her inexhaustible resources; and whereas, as these desirable ends can only be accomplished by a large and liberal scheme of improvement, thereby rendering those now in operation more beneficial to the State; therefore,

Resolved, That we deem it of the highest importance to North Carolina, and to the commercial, manufacturing, mechanical and agricultural interests of this section of the State to locate the terminus of the Western or Coalfields Railroad at the town of Greensboro'.

Resolved, That we deem it of the highest importance to the future prosperity of North Carolina and the Dan River Valley, that a railroad should be built from this place to connect with the Danville and Carroll county Railroad at the nearest practicable point, and that we believe said connection can never be made by any other route.

Resolved, That Dan river is susceptible of improvement, and can be made at a moderate outlay of money navigable for a distance of fifty or sixty miles, and that such improvement should be speedily effected.

Resolved, That we are in favor of extending the Coalfields Railroad from Greensboro' by the most practicable route, via Salem and Mount Airy to the Virginia or Tennessee line.

Resolved, That it is to the interest of all the bordering counties to build up their own towns and manufacturing, agricultural and commercial interests; and that for the purpose of developing the rich mineral resources of the Deep river and Dan river valleys, all are equally interested in cordially co-operating to attain this desired result.

Resolved, That we are in favor of making surveys of the different routes suggested for the Western Road, and while, on account of the many advantages which would accrue to the people of Middle Carolina, the opening up of new channels of trade to the richest section of the State, and connecting it with the principal seaport towns, we would prefer the location of the terminus of said road at Greensboro', yet we are pledged to any other route which may be deemed cheaper, shorter, or from which better results may be expected.

Resolved, That it is to the interest of the people of the State who are taxed to build all our roads, that every precaution and facility should be taken to have the products of our own soil sent to and shipped from our own seaports; but we are opposed to any odious discriminations or exactions being made in favor of one town over another, believing that the prosperity of our towns should depend upon the liberality and enterprise of their citizens.

On motion, the President oppointed a committee consisting of Col. John A. Gilmer, D. F. Caldwell and C. H. Wiley, to appoint a suitable day for an adjourned meeting, of which they are to give public notice, and invite a general attendance of the citizens of the county.

On motion, the Secretaries were directed to prepare the proceedings of the meeting for publication in the papers of Greensboro', and request the Fayetteville and Wilmington papers to copy. Whereupon the meeting adjourned.

JESSE H. LINDSAY, Ch'n.

P. H. BILBRO, A. W. INGOLD, } Secretaries.

Impeachment—A New Reconstruction Scheme—The New Orleans Riot.

The special Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, writing on Monday, says: The impeachment question continues to be the absorbing theme of conversation here. That which is below set forth is substantially a correct statement of the facts known to-night:

General Butler is reported to have said to-day, to several of his acquaintances who called on him, that he is not in favor of any further action by Congress in the matter of impeachment. The proposition did well enough for electioneering purposes, but it would not do for Congress to attempt to carry it out.

Senators Summer and Wilson also stated yesterday, in a private conversation, that they are opposed to the impeachment project. Very generally it is conceded that the number of members of Congress who oppose the further prosecution of impeachment has greatly increased, and therefore there are many who suppose that the House will not adopt articles of impeachment, even if the judiciary committee should report such articles.

But, nevertheless it is a fact, all statements to the contrary notwithstanding, that the Judiciary committee have been engaged in procuring testimony looking to impeachment, and I am warranted in reiterating my paragrah on that subject in your paper of yesterday. I can state, in addition, that no testimony in behalf of the President is expected to be offered before the committee.

There are but twenty-three of the impeachers proper—or those who are actively and energetically working up a case against Mr. Johnson. These members justify the removal of the President upon the higher law theory, and accord in full with Wendell Phillips as to the political necessity of deposing Mr. Johnson.

Many of the political friends of these men, however, admit that, strictly pursuing the legal definition and purport of the language of the Constution, viz: "Treason, treachery and other high crimes and misdemeanors," there is no evidence extant which will sustain articles of impeachment, in view of the rule of law that penal statutes must be construed strictly, and that they cannot be extended by their spirit or equity to other offences than those clearly described and provided for.

But the promoters of the scheme believe that the end sought to be accomplished justifies the means they have adopted, which consist of a *pro forma* impeachment by the House and immediate suspension of Mr. Johnson in the exercise of his official functions. Unless, therefore, it can be found by a previous canvass or counting of noses that there is a majority of the House in favor of his plan, no attempt will be made to adopt articles of impeachment, and the Judiciary committee will merely report the testimony that shall be taken. Should the number of opponents of impeachment increase in the coming week in the ratio of their gain last week, the scheme will be abandoned.

In the meantime the action of the reconstruction committee is awaited with intense anxiety. The committees were called together at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, and it was expected that they would bring in a report to Congress in the afternoon, but they have doubtless been unable to agree upon a plan, though it is understood that a majority of the members concur upon the main features of a practicable measure, which, if adopted by Congress, will be acceptable to the Southern people and will speedily settle the difficult question of reconstruction.

The committee on the New Orleans riots have concluded the investigation, and are preparing their report, which, it is understood, will be very severe upon the New Orleans authorties, but substantially exonerates Mr. Johnson from guilty complicity in the affair.

Mr. Bingham and the Impeachment Bill.

We observe by a Sunday morning paper that Mr. Bingham authorizes a denial that the published conversation, alleged to have occurred between himself and Mr. Ashley in the House on the day that the latter offered his "bill," ever took place. The statement was made by "Mack," in one of his letters. He adds in the same epistle that Gen. Butler had "a hand" in drawing up the Ashley indictment against the President. We happen to know that Gen. Butler never had anything to do with the matter; Gen. Butler is too much of a lawyer not to know that no military officer can be impeached by Congress. The Constitution strictly provides that "civil officers" *only* can be impeached. If a mililitary officer offends, a court martial will deal with him.

National Republican.

[The above paper is the recognized organ of President Johnson. It is growing very affectionate latterly to Ben. Butler.—What's in the wind?]

Paying Debts.

One of our religious exchanges has the following strong remarks on this subject.—They drive the nail in to the head and clinch it:

Men may sophisticate as they please. They can never make it right, and all the bankrupt laws in the universe cannot make it right for them not to pay their debts. There is a sin in this neglect as clear and as deserving church discipline as in stealing or false swearing. He who violates his promise to pay, or withholds the payment of a debt when it is in his power to meet the engagement, ought to feel that in the sight of all honest men he is a swindler. Religion may be a very comfortable cloak under which to hide, but if religion does not make a man deal justly it is not worth having.

Transportation of Refugees and Freedmen.

Major General Howard, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, has issued the following order to the Assistant Commissioners throughout the country:

Special attention of the Assistant Commissioners of this Bureau is called to the subject of transportation. Transportation is given only to relieve the Government of the support of the indigent, and to enable those in extreme want to reach places where they can provide for themselves. Hereafter, no orders for transportation of refugees and freedmen will issue except from this office, and every application, besides the rigid conditions already imposed, must set forth clearly the fact of extreme destitution, which must be certified to by the Assistant Commissioner in person.

President Johnson in the House of Representatives.

During the funeral ceremonies in the House Saturday over the remains of the Hon. Philip Johnson, Mr. Ashley sat just opposite and within thirty feet of President Johnson, but studiously avoided looking in that direction. This is the first time the President has appeared in the House since the delivery of the memorial eulogy on the Hon. Henry Winter Davis, by Senator Creswell.

A Mississippi negro worked on shares.—When asked the amont of his profits, he said: "Nuffin. I worked for de seventh, and de boss only made a fifth, darfor I got nuffin."

A detatchment of infrantry, in the shape of three hundred children, increases the population of London daily.

Time—Masonic and other Computation.

The Masonic fraternity are alone in their method of reckoning time, commencing the computation from the creation of the world, thus "A. L. 5866," *Anno Lucis, in the year of light*, 5866. Our era is that of creation. The Masonic theory is adopted in the authorized version of the Bible as received by Protestants, and is that of Usher, Prideaux and others. Learned chronologists differ in their extreme dates upwards of 3,000 years. The Talmudists fix it at 5344 years before Christ, the vulgar Jewis at 3760, the Hebrew text 4161, Petavius, which is that of the Roman Church, 3984.

The Chaldon and Egyptian year dated from the autumnal equinox. The ecclesiastical year of the Jews began in the spring, but in civil affairs they retain the epoch of the Egyptian year. The year of Romulus commenced in March, and that of Numa in February. The Turks and Arabs date their year from the 16th of July. Dremschild or Gemschild, king of Persia, observed on the day of his public entry into Persepolis, that the sun entered Aries, and in commemoration of this fortunate event he ordained the beginning of the year to be removed from the autumnal to the vernal equinox. The Brachmum begin the year with the new moon in April. The Mexicans begin in February, when the leaves begin to grow green. Their year consists of eighteen months, having twenty days in each; the last five are spent in mirth, and no business is suffered to be done, nor even any service in the temples. The Abyssinians have five idle days at the end of their year, which commences on the 30th of August. The American Indians reckon from the first appearance of the moon at the vernal equinox. Mohammedans begin their year the minute in which the sun enters Aries. The Venetians, Florentines, and Pisans in Italy begin the year at the vernal equinox. The French year, during the reign of the Merovingian race, began on the day on which the troops were reviewed, which was the first of March. Under the Carlovingians it began on Christmas day, and under the Capetians on Easter day. The ecclesiastical year begins on the first Sunday in Advent. Charles IX. appointed, in 1824, that the civil year should commence on the 1st of January. The Julian calendar, which was so called from Julius Cæsar, and as the old account of the year was reformed by Pope Gregory in 1582, which plan was suggested by Jewis Lilio, a Calmirn astronomer. The Dutch and the Protestants in Germany introduced the new style in 1700. The ancient clergy reckoned from the 25th of March, and the method was observed in Britain until the introduction of the new style, A. D. 1752; after which our year commenced on the 1st of January.

It must not be supposed that the epoch from which we date indicates that we regard our institution as coeval with the creation of the world. While our principles were born with the creation and will continue to the end of the world, we cannot say that the elements of the institution, in organized form, can be distinctly traced beyond the building of Solomon's Temple. Notwithstanding all the diatribes from France, we still think that the organization, rituals and practices of Freemasonry shows its origin. Take away from it Jewish traditions, ceremonials and customs, and what is there remaining?

Our Masonic mode of computing time indicates our common origin. The Jews reckon from *Anno Mundi*, in the year of the world, of the same meaning as *Anno Lucis*.

Dionysius Exigus, in A.D. 532, first introduced among the Christians the date of the birth of Christ, fixing it erroneously four years too early. We, as Masons, in dating from the commencement of the world, only continue a Masonic usage.—The Christians continued it for five hundred years, without censure, and surely Masons may now do it.

Royal Arch Masons date from the building of the second temple by Zerubbabel, five hundred and thirty-five years before Christ. Their date is Anno Inventionis, 2401. The Knights Templar date from the establishment of their order in 1118, Anno Ordinis, 748. Royal and Select Masters from the completion of the temple, Anno Depositions, 2856. The modern rites have dates peculiar to themselves.

The Jews celebrate certain days in each year by feasts. The following are the most important to be known by Freemasons:

Feast of the Passover, celebrated 15th Nisan.

Morrow of the Passover, celebrated 15th Nisan.

End of the Passover, celebrated 22nd Nisan.

Feast of Penticost, celebrated 6th Sivan.

Feast of the New Year, celebrated 1st Tisri.

Feast of Tabernacles celebrated 15th Tisri.

Feast of Palms, celebrated 21st Tisri.

End of the Feast of Tabernacles, celebrated 22d Tisri.

Rejoicing for discovery of the law, celebrated 23d Tisri.

Consecration of the Temple, celebrated 25th Chislen.

Ineffable Freemasons observe certain other days, some of which are favorably regarded by the Jews, as:

The Feast commemorative of the Reconstruction of the Temple, 23d Adar.

Feast commemorative of the return from Babylon, 20th of Thebet.

Days of the Vernal and Autumnal Equinoxes.

They also, in the various grades of Freemasonry, observe Easter Day, Christian Penticost, or Whit-Sunday, the fifteenth day, or seventh Sunday after Easter-day; the Day of St. John the Baptist, 24th of June; All Saints' Day, 1st November; Christmas day 25th December; and the Day of St. John the Evangelist, December 27th.

National Freemason.

A Canadian Roman Catholic Miracle.

A document has been published by authority of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec, giving, at great length, the particulars of a miraculous cure effected last New Year's day by the Immaculate Virgin Mary, and the authenticity of which is certified by Dr. Lachaine, a graduate of the Lavel University. The scene of the miracle was the Jesus Mary Convent, at Point Levi, opposite Quebec.

In November, 1862, a nun of that institution, Sister Mary F. Thomas, after an attack of pleurisy, went into a consumptive decline. Last May hemorrhage of the lungs commenced. In the month of December she had to take to her bed, being unable to dress herself. The symptoms became worse, and her confessor began to administer the last consolations of religion. At this stage the superior of the Convent told her to pray for a cure. She did so, addressing herself to the Immaculate Mary. The other nuns did the same, and all were inspired with a firm faith that New Year's day would witness a cure. On the 31st of December candles were kept burning all day before the image of Mary. At six o'clock on New Year's morning she arose, after a refreshing sleep, perfectly cured.—When the doctor came she opened the door to him, and he, on seeing her, was thunderstruck, and believed he was dreaming. He now certifies that on the 31st of December she was in the last stage of pulmonary consumption, and that on the 1st of January she was instantly cured, and that the cure is a miracle.

A Radical candidate for the Michigan Legislature in a speech, said: "When I reach the State Senate you will hear it thunder on these railroad swindles, and it will keep on thundering until lightning strikes somebody."

A Curious Love Affair and its Results—How a Transfer was Made and Held Good.

From the Freeport (Ill.) Journal.

A certain gent, a member of a business firm in one of the adjoining villages, had for some months past been "paying his distresses" to a young lady, a resident, we believe, of this city. Matters went along very smoothly for some time, until at last he discovered in some way that either he was unworthy to possess her or she him, and made up his mind to dissolve the "limited partnership heretofore existing between the parties aforesaid." Of course the best way for him to do this thoroughly was to attach himself to some other female securely; when female number one discovered the transfer of his allegiance to another quarter there would be no chance to back out. In accordance with this plan of operations he began laying violent siege to the heart of another lady, and so successfully that in a few days they "were made one."

In order to give his former flame no chance for revenge, our hero hit upon the happy expedient of making a transfer of all his property to his business partner, a man in whom he had every confidence, so that if by any chance the rejected lady should see fit to institute legal proceedings to recover damages for the injury done to her feelings, there would be nothing tangible for her to receive. But prudence often overreaches itself.

In due course of time the disconsolate maiden discovers that the man she thought her own had "taken unto himself a wife," and much to her astonishment, she is not the one he had selected to share his joys and his sorrows. She also makes the discovery that she is in a situation probably exceedingly interesting, but, under the circumstances, slightly unpleasant. She seeks redress, but in vain; it is too late.—By dint of importunities she at last so far succeeds in so frightening he seducer and bringing him to terms as to make him offer his partner $100 in cash if he will marry the girl and thus help him out of his unpleasant situation. The partner is nothing loth; he has not been blessed with an excess of worldly goods, and $100 is considerable money for a poor man. He, therefore, consented; a licene is procured, and the marriage ceremony performed.

But now comes the best of the story.—Once married, and her honor secure, the lady, who does not forget the manner in which she has been treated, has her revenge. Our hero thinks that, as everything is amicably settled, and the law satisfied, he may as well resume possession of his wordly goods. What is his surprise on applying to his former partner for the property at being informed that the latter entertains no idea of relinquishing it. He considered it a part of the bargain and, for his part is perfectly satisfied that it should remain where it is. Threats, tears and entreaties are used in vain. It is of no use. The property has been fairly and squarely passed over to him, and he means to keep it. "All's fair in love and war." What futher steps will be taken in the matter we do not know. At present the newly married couple are enjoying themselves "muchly," and we noticed them in town a few days since judiciously investing a part of their dowry.

Matrimony in Italy.

In Genoa there are regular marriage brokers, we have memorandum books filled with the names of marriageable girls of the different classes, with notes of their figures, personal attractions, fortunes, and other circumstances. These brokers go about endeavoring to make arrangements in the same off-hand, mercantile manner which they would bring to bear upon a business transaction, and when they succeed they get a commission of two or three per cent upon the portion, with such extras or bonuses as may be voluntarily bestowed by the party. Marriage at Genoa is thus often simply a matter of business calculation, generally settled by the parents or relations, who draw up the contract before the parties have seen one another, and it is only when everything else is arranged, and a few days previous to the marriage ceremony that the future husband is introduced to his partner for life. Should he find fault with her manners or appearance, he may annul the contract, on condition of defraying the brokerage, and any other expense incurred.

The World of Fashion.

The fashion correspondent of the New York *World* writes: The new fashioned walking-dress is invariably composed of double skirt, the under one just long enough to escape contact with the pavement, the upper one varying in length with the style and taste of the wearer. The under petticoat may be made in folds at the edge, or may be plain and hemmed in any fantastic style. It is frequently of colored marino or cashmere, the color repeated in the trimming of the bonnet or in the casaque young persons are permitted bright colored petticoats, if they always go out attended by their mammas or a *femme de chambre*. The upper skirt is cut, I believe, in six pieces, straight in front and at the back; no folds at the waist, and almost no fullness at the lower edge, which is the subject of a thousand capricious variations; plain, scalloped, pointed Greek and Roman paterns, and what not; the edges and thereabouts set off with either jet, or ribbon, or galloon, or fringe. The casaque is the covering most worn with this style of dress, but it is no longer cut in the well known sack style.—The peplum proper is straight in the front and the back, and pointed at the sides.—Small hoops are admitted under the walking-dress.

The Surratt Indictment.

This afternoon, the Grand Jury, through their foreman, D. V. Burr, Esq., presented an indictment against John H. Surratt.—The indictment is accompanied by a presentment charging John Wilkes Booth with the murder of Abraham Lincoln, and John H. Surratt, David E. Herold, Lewis Payne and George A. Atzerodt for being present, aiding and abetting, on or about the 14th of April, 1865.

The indictment is for murder, and in its first count charges that John H. Surratt, on or about the 14th day of April, 1865, did murder Abraham Lincoln.

The second count charges that John H. Surratt and John Wilkes Booth did murder Abraham Lincoln.

The third count charges with the murder of Abraham Lincoln, John H. Surratt, Lewis Payne, John Wilkes Booth, David E. Herold, George A. Atzerodt and Mrs. M. E. Surratt.

The fourth count charges that John Wilkes Booth, John H. Surratt, David E. Herold, George A. Atzerodt, Lewis Payne and Mary E. Surratt did conspire and confederate together to kill and murder Abraham Lincoln, &c.—*Washington Star, Monday evening.*

From the Boston Traveler, Jan. 31.

The legislative committee on this subject (the constitutional amendment) will probably not be ready to report before the middle of next week, or later.

Massachusetts proposed to stuff this amendment down the throat of the South, compelling the South to swallow it "immediately, if not sooner." At home, however, nearly seven months after the amendment (for a consideration) was swallowed by Tennessee, the Legislature of Massachusetts will not even report upon the subject, excepting at a vague period specified as "the middle of next week, or later."

N. Y. World.

Mr. James F. Otis, of Boston, a journalist of wide repute, died on Saturday. He was a son of James Otis, and a nephew of the late Harrison Gray Otis.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

IN MEMORIAM.

The Grand Lodge of North Carolina, F. A. M., met in Masonic Hall, Raleigh, Feb. 2, 1867.

PRESENT:

R. W. Bro. Robert W. Best, Deputy Grand Master, as M. W. Grand Master.
M. W. Bro. Wm. G. Hill, P. G. Master, as Deputy Grand Master.
R. W. Bro. R. K. Speed, Junior Grand Warden, as Senior Grand Warden.
R. W. Bro. John Nichols, Past Junior Grand Warden.
R. W. Bro. C. W. D. Hutchings, Grand Treasurer.
W. Bro. John B. Neathery, as Grand Secretary.
W. Bro. A. Kline, as Senior Grand Deacon.
W. Bro. J. H. Separks, as Junior Grand Deacon.
W. Bro. F. G. Foster, Grand Marshal.
W. Bro. W. J. Palmer, as Grand Sword Bearer.
W. Bro. W. J. Hicks, as Grand Pursuivant.
W. Bro. J. E. Matthews, W. Bro. S. E. Linton, } Grand Stewards.
W. Bro. J. M. Betts, Grand Tyler.

There were present also a large number of Masters, Wardens and brethren from various Lodges under this jurisdiction, and many visitors.

The Grand Lodge was opened in due form.

Prayer by R. W. Bro. R. W. Best.

The M. W. Grand Master made the following announcement:

BRETHREN:—A special session of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, has been called for the purpose of performing the last sad rites of Masonic burial over the body of our deceased, R. W. Grand Secretary W. T. Bain, who departed this life on the 1st instant, 3 o'clock, A. M., in the 74th year of his age.

It is seldom that Grand Lodges are called upon to pay the last tribute of respect to their Grand Officers, and I presume that no Grand Lodge in this or any other State, has ever been called upon to accompany to their final resting place the remains of one, who was more beloved and respected than him whose remains we are now about to convey to the grave.

Brother Bain was not only known in this Masonic jurisdiction, but had a national reputation, and was, perhaps, more universally respected and beloved than any other Grand Secretary in this country.

But he rests from his labors—where

A jewel 'waits him, a white stone,
Where his name in colors bright,
Gleams in lines of liquid light;
There the Royal Master waits
To clothe in robes of princely state,—
To honor him with angels sight
And crown him with a crown of life.

Nothing, therefore, remains, but

"The last act to do—the evergreen and sod,
Leave his clay in the earth—his spirit with God."

The Grand Marshal announced the following appointments:

Brother John R. Harrison, Bearer of the Great Light.

Brothers W. D. Williams, P. M.; E. Smith, W. E. Lee, J. W. Beasley, J. H. Moore, P. J. G. W.; S. D. Umsted, D. W. Allen and J. J. Christophers, Pall Bearers.

The Lodge service was performed in due form, after which the Grand Lodge proceeded to the late residence of the deceased, and took charge of the body, thence to the Methodist Episcopal Church, where the burial service was performed by Rev. H. T. Hudson. From the Church the procession proceeded to the City Cemetery, where the body was deposited in the grave in accordance with the ancient rites of the fraternity, R. W. Bro. Robert W. Best, officiating.

The Grand Lodge then returned to the Hall, the officers in their several stations and places, when R. W. Bro. R. K. Speed, in a brief but touching address, paid a glowing tribute to the memory of the deceased.

Bro. J. B. Neathery offered the following which was unanimously adopted:

The Grand Lodge of North Carolina, has heard with the deepest sensibility, the announcement of the death of our venerable Brother, William Thomas Bain, honored and beloved by all for his unswerving attachment to the principles of our ancient and honorable order; the uprightness, integrity and piety that has characterized his long and useful life, and the ardor, zeal and faithfulness with which for more than a quarter of a century, he has discharged the duties of Grand Secretary of this Grand Lodge,

With a character in all the relations of life worthy of our remembrance and emulation, he has gone down cloudless in the west, full of years and full of honors, leaving behind him an influence for good, which will long survive him.

The Grand Master is requested to appoint some brother to deliver an address on the life and character of Brother Bain, before the Grand Lodge in December next.

That the Grand Lodge Room be draped in mourning, until the close of our next annual convocation, and that the Grand Officers and brethren throughout this jurisdiction, wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days after receiving this notice from the Grand Secretary *pro tem.*

On motion of M. W. Bro. W. G. Hill, the proceedings of this day were ordered to be printed with the proceedings of the Grand Lodge for 1866.

On motion of R. W. Bro. C. W. D. Hutchings, these proceedings were ordered to be furnished the city papers for publication.

The Grand Lodge was then closed in due form.

Attest, J. B. NEATHERY, Grand Secretary, Pro. Tem.

Negroes Emigrating to East Tennessee—From the Far South—Trouble Anticipated.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 21.

The plentiful harvest with which the labors of the husbandman in East Tennessee have been blessed, and the protracted and severe droughts that have visited most of the Southern States, together with the prospect of an impartial franchise law in Tennessee, have attracted to this section of the State great numbers of negroes, and the cry is still they come. From North Carolina and from the cotton regions of the sea coast, from Georgia and from Alabama, with their "plunder," and with the hope of realizing in this fair country their brightest dreams of freedom, they come in cars and carts, on horses and on foot. The building of our three railroads—the Knoxville and Kentucky, the Knoxville and Charleston, and the Morristown and North Carolina—gives great numbers of them work, and this, with the large cribs, groaning with ripe, yellow corn at 60 and 75 cts. per bushel, attracts them here.

So long as their coming does not conflict with the interests of our laboring whites no complaint is made, but already the murmurings of coming trouble are heard. The rich bottom lands of the rivers are the points of rallying, and there the trouble will first begin. In order that the real condition of affairs may